

In today's Jordan Times...

Health minister arrives: Page 2. ...

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومية مستقلة تأسست على يد المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime High. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Desert, Jordan Valley.

Wednesday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 32 per cent, Aqaba 29 per cent. Sunset Thursday: 6:21 p.m. Sunrise Friday: 5 a.m. Sunset Friday: 6:20 p.m. Sunrise Saturday: 5 a.m.

6, Number 1731

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY AUGUST 13-14, 1981 - SHAWWAL 13-14, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Army Division out exercises

N, Aug. 12 (Petra) - Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. ...

warns Italy

Aug. 12 (R) - The embassy in Rome today of serious tensions if it granted asylum to former Iranian President Abol Hassan ...

Revolutionary guard comes under fire

ON, Aug. 12 (R) - An urban guerrillas' headquarters in Tehran today ...

Arabia to attend OPEC meeting

OB, Aug. 12 (R) - Arabia will attend next emergency meeting of ministers of the organization's current president ...

Gandhi calls for world energy policy

ROBI, Aug. 12 (R) - Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called for a world energy policy today and expressed the hope that a United Nations conference ...

'Khomeini massacre' protest in Oslo



The protesters, who stormed Iranian embassy in Oslo chanting anti-Khomeini slogans Tuesday, ...

To mark 17th anniversary of Arab Common Market CAEU to host symposium to review inter-Arab trade

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) - A symposium will be organized in Amman Thursday on the role of specialised Arab organisations in developing trade among Arab countries and supporting the Arab Common Market.

Yarmouk University signs infrastructure agreement

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (J.T.) - An agreement for constructing the infrastructure of the new site of the Yarmouk University in Irbid was signed at the Yarmouk University liaison office ...

Hambo to donate building to Irbid

Another ground-breaking ceremony will be held at noon for a building which Hambo has donated to the Irbid Municipality to house a children's library.

Moscow continues to lash out at Reagan for neutron decision

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (R) - The Soviet Union today described the United States decision to produce the neutron warhead as a calculated step towards unleashing a war of mass destruction using conventional, biological and nuclear weapons.

Solidarity rejects government charges

GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 12 (R) - Poland's independent trade union Solidarity today rejected government charges that it was trying to turn itself into a political force and take over the country.

Transatlantic flights pick up as Canadians resume work

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (R) - Transatlantic air travel showed signs of returning to normal today but long delays still faced thousands stranded in Europe and America by two days of chaos stemming from a strike by 12,000 U.S. air controllers.

Alia weathers strike storm

By Suzanne Za'at-Black Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Aug. 12 - With all the worldwide pressure and confusion resulting from the air traffic controllers' strike in the United States and the support strike by Canadian controllers, who got back to work only today, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, did not have to cancel a single outgoing or incoming flight.

French envoy leaves Tehran in second group of evacuees

LONDON, Aug. 12 (R) - France's ambassador to Iran was among 74 French nationals who left Tehran today on a flight to Paris, a spokesman for Iran's foreign ministry told Reuters.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

- Armenian group plants bombs at Swissair office. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12 (R) - An Armenian nationalist group has claimed responsibility for two bomb blasts which last night damaged the offices of the Swiss airline, Swissair, and injured one person, police said today. ...



# 5-year plan forum resumes

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — An open forum on the five-year economic and social development plan for 1981-85 resumed its meetings this morning under Prime Minister Mudar Badran at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

During the meeting, participants discussed the budget, construction plans, general management, monetary policy and the banking system. The aim of the new plan is to achieve a balance between local revenues and government current expenditures by the beginning of 1985.

According to the plan, fiscal policy will be oriented towards increasing savings, pooling resources, encouraging investments, curbing inflation, protecting those with low income, distributing economic activity to secure a better distribution of income among the various areas of the country, dividing the tax burden in a fairer way, supporting the export of processed commodities, encouraging the flow of Arab and foreign investments, increasing the dependence of the gov-

ernment on its local revenues, improving methods of fiscal administration and keeping the burden of national and foreign debt within reasonable limits.

Fiscal policy will also be focused on increasing local revenues, securing the continued flow of Arab financial support for the Jordanian budget, reducing the current expenditures, securing foreign loans at easy terms, expansion in pooling local resources to finance development through the issuance of development bonds, ending budget-support for fuel and consumer commodities, increasing local revenues of municipalities and making sure that public utilities are providing their services on commercially feasible basis.

The plan specifies a set of measures and methods to achieve these goals. The most important of these is a tax on capital profits from land and property; reviewing the income tax law and encouraging savings and guiding investments; developing methods of income tax assessment and collection;

increasing customs duties on luxury goods, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages; reviewing customs duties imposed on raw materials and other materials used in manufacturing goods; encouraging exports; imposing a fee on mine ores; reviewing the method of calculating the tax imposed on buildings and lands; reviewing the landlord-tenant law to achieve a fairer rent system; improving methods of collecting public funds, and issuing negotiable government bonds.

An expanded discussion took place on several fiscal measures. The prime minister explained that the imposition of a tax on capital profits achieved from land and real estate has come belatedly, although it is a positive and important step.

The prime minister explained that the aim of imposing a mining fee on mine ores is to encourage the transfer of these local ores to local industries, instead of exporting them.

The plan also affirms the significance of developing legislation and administrative regulations, and drawing up guidelines for the recruitment of competent manpower, as well as developing the departments of financial and administrative control through computerisation.



Health Minister Zuhair Malhas (third from left) receives Dr. Mubarak Khadduri (to his left) in Amman on Wednesday (Petra photo)

## Hussein receives visiting Omani health minister

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Hummar Palace this evening Omani Health Minister Mubarak Al Khadduri and his delegation, for a discussion of relations between the two fraternal countries. The meeting was attended by Jordanian Health Minister Zuhair Malhas.

Earlier today, Dr. Malhas and Dr. Khadduri met to confer on measures taken to eliminate cholera in Jordan.

Under-Secretary of Health Riz Al Rashdan also briefed the Omani delegation on the cholera epidemic and incidence of cholera in Jordan, as well as the ministry's efforts to combat the epidemic.

The Omani delegation arrived in Amman today for a five-day visit to Jordan. In a statement to Petra, the Jordan News Agency, Dr. Khadduri said

the aim of his visit is to strengthen health cooperation between the two countries on the basis of an agreement signed last March, during a visit by Dr. Malhas to Oman. He said the agreement provides for the exchange of health expertise and utilising advanced health services, as well as the exchange of visits by health specialists in the two countries.

The delegation today visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), accompanied by Dr. Malhas. The guests heard a briefing from RSS Director General Albert Butros on the background of the RSS, its development and role, and the services it is rendering and has rendered. They also visited the various sections of the RSS and its electronic services centre, and heard a briefing on the background, goals and plans of the centre.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Madaba elections Saturday

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — Municipal elections will take place in Madaba on Saturday. Nineteen candidates are competing for nine seats on the municipal council, and there are 5,073 eligible voters. Amman Governor Yahya Al Musli today presided over a meeting of the candidates, during which they reviewed all matters and arrangements enabling the citizens to vote. The governor called on the candidates to compete ethically and to take as their motto public service and the service of citizens.

### Health aide sees Karak governor

KARAK, Aug. 12 (Petra) — The director of basic health care at the Ministry of Health, Dr. Saleman Al Subeiti, today discussed with Karak Governor Diab Youssef matters related to water supply in the governorate, and health measures taken by the governorate to protect health and public safety. Dr. Subeiti also toured the southern Jordan Valley for further investigation into the source of the cholera epidemic, and in order to determine the suitability of the drinking water there by taking water samples for laboratory analysis.

### Iraqi awqaf team leaves

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — A delegation from the Iraqi awqaf ministry left Amman for Jeddah this evening at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan, during which it met with several Awqaf Ministry officials to discuss means of strengthening cooperation between the two countries' awqaf ministries. The Iraqi delegation, which arrived in Amman last Sunday, included several high-ranking officials of the Iraqi awqaf ministry.

### Pakistani independence day

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — Pakistan will celebrate its independence day on Friday. The Pakistani charge d'affaires in Amman, Mr. Ghayour Ahmad, issued a statement on the occasion affirming that Pakistan now has good relations with all Islamic countries, and is seeking to preserve and develop these relations, proceeding from the concept of the unity of all Islamic states which are facing great challenges, particularly that posed by the Zionist state. Mr. Ahmad also praised the fraternal relations between Jordan and Pakistan, and said that Jordan enjoys a special favoured status in Pakistan.

### Fines for illegal profit

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — The military governor has approved the sentence issued by the court martial sentencing Muhammad Al Sa'di to a fine of JD 50 for charging fees for rides in his private car. The governor also approved decisions by the court sentencing George Odeh Abu Khalaf to one month imprisonment, and two other merchants to fines of JD 70 each for overcharging customers for meals and violating the fixed price list for food.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

**Exhibitions**

- \* An exhibition of finds from excavations at Jerash and Tell Mazaar is on display from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., at the University of Jordan of Jordan museum.
- \* An exhibition of photos by students of Yarmouk University, at the university's gallery in Irbid.

**Seminar**

- \* The University of Jordan alumni club will hold a seminar about the handicapped, at 6:30 p.m., on Thursday, at the club premises.

**Indian independence day**

- \* The ambassador of India and Madam Goni invite all Indian nationals on the occasion of a celebration of Indian independence day on Saturday, at 9 a.m., at their residence.

**Pakistani functions**

- \* The Pakistani embassy celebrates Pakistan's independence day on Friday with a 9 a.m. flag-raising ceremony and a 5 p.m. meeting with speeches on Pakistan, to be followed by a cultural function; both at the chancery in Jabal Luweideh.

### Airport closes down briefly

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — Amman Airport today closed from 2 to 6 p.m. for asphalt work on the runway. The airport will be closed again from 2 to 6 p.m. tomorrow.

### Military terms Arabised

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — The committee on vocabularies at the Jordan Academy of Arabic today completed the Arabisation of scientific terms used by the military maintenance corps. The academy has also finished work on terms used by other military groups, including the engineering corps.

### Housing Bank sets JD 1,000 soccer prize

AMMAN, Aug. 12 (Petra) — The Housing Bank has decided to award a JD 1,000 prize to the winning team in this year's Football Association championship.

It will also allocate a prize for the second-place team.

The Jordanian Soccer Federation has praised the Housing Bank's initiative in supporting the sports movement in Jordan, and the game of soccer in particular.

### 600 M.A.N. trucks for Iraq-Jordan firm

LONDON, Aug. 12 (J.T.) — The joint Iraqi-Jordanian Overland Transport Company has awarded the West German commercial vehicle and engineering group M.A.N. a DM 270 million contract for the supply of heavy trucks, the Financial Times newspaper has reported.

M.A.N. will deliver 400 60-tonne trucks to operate along the Aqaba-Baghdad route.

M.A.N. officials believe their firm won the contract against heavy competition because of its ability to provide a full range of backup services such as repair workshops, water facilities and drivers' camp, the paper said.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

**CHANNEL 3**

4:30 Koran  
4:45 Children's programme  
5:05 Children's programme  
5:30 Feature film  
7:10 Programme preview  
7:25 Local programme  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Arabic series  
9:30 Wrestling  
10:15 Arabic film  
11:00 News in Arabic  
11:15 Cont. of the film

**CHANNEL 6**

6:00 French Programme  
7:00 News in French  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:30 Comedy  
9:10 Hagat  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Movie of the Week

**FOR FRIDAY**

**CHANNEL 3**

10:00 Koran  
10:20 Children's programme  
11:00 Religious programme  
12:20 Local programme  
14:15 Soccer  
16:00 Local programme  
17:20 Arabic series  
18:20 Local programme  
19:00 Programme preview  
19:15 Local programme  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Local programme  
21:30 Local programme  
22:00 Arabic series  
23:00 News in Arabic  
23:30 Arabic songs

**CHANNEL 6**

6:00 French Programme  
7:00 News in French  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:30 Comedy  
9:00 Crown Court  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Baratta

**RADIO JORDAN 855 KHZ, AM & 99 MHz, FM FOR THURSDAY**

7:00 Sign on  
7:01 Morning Show  
7:30 News Bulletin  
7:40 Morning Show  
10:00 News Summary  
10:03 Pop Session  
10:07 Signing off  
12:00 News Headlines  
12:03 Pop Session  
13:00 News Summary  
13:03 Pop Session  
14:00 News  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 Morecambe and wise show

**FOR FRIDAY**

7:00 Sign on  
7:01 Morning Show  
7:30 News Bulletin  
7:40 Morning Show  
10:00 News Summary  
10:03 Pop Session  
10:07 Listeners' Choice  
12:00 News Headlines  
12:03 Friday Special  
13:00 News Summary  
13:03 Pop Session  
14:00 News  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 In Concert  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:03 Instrumentals  
16:30 Old Favourites  
17:00 Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:30 Top Twenty  
19:00 News Desk  
19:30 World of Arabic Music  
20:00 Andalucia  
20:30 Special Feature  
21:00 Jazz Hour  
22:00 Close down

**BBC WORLD SERVICE FOR THURSDAY & FRIDAY 639, 720, 1413 KHz**

**GMT**

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Classical Record Review 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Music from Scotland 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Nature Notebook 06:40 The Farming World 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Sports 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 One in Ten 08:30 John Peel 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Rock Salad 10:15 Theme and Variations 10:30 My Music 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Portraits of Our Time 11:30 Business Matters 12:00 Radio Newswire 12:15 Top Twenty 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Cricket 13:45 The Pleasure's Yours 14:30 Cricket 14:45 Network U.K. 15:00

**Radio Newswire 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Second Hearing 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Meridian 17:40 Waveguide 17:45 Sports Round up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newswire 18:30 Brain of Britain 19:00 Outlook: News Summary: Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Report on Religion 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 A Jolly Good Show 21:15 Ulster Newswire 21:20 In the Moment 21:30 Business Matters 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Merchant Navy 23:30 Meridian**

**SELECTED CHANGES FOR FRIDAY**

04:30 Letter from London 5:30 Of Kings and Men 06:30 Masters of Interpretation 07:45 Merchant Navy Programme 08:15 The Maid of the Mill 08:30 Lord Peter Wimsey: The Nine Tailors 10:30 Second Hearing 11:25 Ulster News Letter 12:15 Jazz for the Asking 14:15 Key Figures 16:15 Science in Action 17:09 My Music 17:40 The Week in Wales 18:30 Promenade Concert 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Time Off 21:45 Letter from London 23:15 From the Weeklies 23:30 In Remembrance of Things Past

**VOICE OF AMERICA FOR THURSDAY & FRIDAY**

**GMT**

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

**AMMAN AIRPORT FOR THURSDAY**

**ARRIVALS:**

5:30 Jeddah (SV)  
7:40 Cairo (EA)  
8:45 Cairo  
8:55 Aqaba  
9:20 Kuwait  
9:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi  
9:40 Dhahran  
15:25 Tripoli, Benghazi  
15:35 Jeddah, Medina  
16:50 Cairo  
17:10 Madrid, Athens  
17:15 New York, Amsterdam  
17:30 Paris  
17:30 Kuwait  
17:45 Muscat, Dubai  
18:00 Doha, Bahrain

**DEPARTURES**

7:00 Beirut  
7:00 Amman, Aqaba  
8:30 Beirut, Athens, Amsterdham  
8:55 Cairo (EA)  
9:25 Beirut (MEA)  
10:00 Frankfurt  
11:00 Cairo  
11:00 Vienna, N. York, Houston  
11:15 Copenhagen, Athens  
12:30 Cairo  
14:00 Cairo  
16:30 Benghazi, Tripoli  
18:30 Kuwait  
19:15 Damascus  
19:30 Kuwait  
20:00 Baghdad  
20:00 Cairo  
20:35 Abu Dhabi  
21:35 Dubai, Karachi  
21:45 Dhahran  
24:25 Cairo (EA)

**DEPARTURES**

3:30 Cairo  
5:45 Frankfurt (LH)  
6:00 Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)  
7:00 Aqaba  
7:00 Damascus  
7:15 Beirut  
8:25 Beirut (MEA)  
9:00 Cairo (EA)  
9:25 Beirut (MEF)  
9:45 Paris (AF)  
10:10 Rome  
10:30 Larnaca  
11:00 Vienna, N. York, Chicago  
11:15 Athens, Madrid  
11:20 Tripoli, Tunis  
11:30 Cairo  
11:35 Paris (AF)  
11:45 Geneva, Brussels  
12:05 London  
12:05 Riyadh (SV)  
12:20 Frankfurt  
12:20 Geneva, Zurich (SR)  
12:30 Paris  
12:40 Cairo (EA)  
12:45 London (BA)  
13:00 Cairo  
15:00 Aqaba  
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
18:00 Baghdad (IA)  
19:20 Dhahran  
19:00 Kuwait  
19:45 Baghdad  
20:00 Cairo  
20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
20:30 Cairo (EA)  
01:00 Cairo

**FOR FRIDAY**

**ARRIVALS:**

7:55 Cairo (EA)  
8:30 Jeddah  
8:55 Aqaba  
9:15 Kuwait  
9:20 Kuwait  
9:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi  
9:40 Dhahran  
15:25 Tripoli, Benghazi  
15:35 Jeddah, Medina  
16:50 Cairo  
17:10 Madrid, Athens  
17:15 New York, Amsterdam  
17:30 Paris  
17:30 Kuwait  
17:45 Muscat, Dubai  
18:00 Doha, Bahrain

**PHARMACIES:**

Amman: Al Salam 7370, Qurtaba 7375, Khalaf 78911, Khalaf 78653  
Zarqa: Al Jihad (-)  
Irbid: Al Ghazawi 73791

**TAXIS:**

Habi 43201  
Al Rainbow 37249  
Al Rasheed 22823  
Al Jannamah 39777  
Al Sahara 21200  
Jerico 73106

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

American Centre 41520  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 65198  
Yussein Youth City 67181  
H.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.M.A. 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

**SERVICE CLUBS**

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

**EMERGENCIES FOR THURSDAY**

Amman: Wajeh Barakat 38730/66983, Zein Zaghloul 38891  
Zarqa: Mueer Odeh 83744/83092  
Irbid: Adnan Al Halbouni 2460

**PHARMACIES:**

Amman: Al Salam 3730, Al Jami'a 44554, Al Ije' 72668, Al Mahata 554530  
Zarqa: Al Salam (-)  
Irbid: Al Nabulsi 2423

**TAXIS:**

Venicia 44584  
Al Najah 23039  
Sports City 63273  
Khaddom 62315  
Al Mahd 37312

**FOR FRIDAY**

**DOCTORS:**

Amman: Hani Hadadeen 77751, Abdul Halim Al Afghani (-)  
Zarqa: Fathi Qu'war 82757  
Irbid: Musa Malkawi 2449

**PRAYER TIMES FOR THURSDAY**

Fajr 4:30  
Sunrise 5:45  
Dhuhr 11:15  
Asr 3:30  
Maghreb 6:45  
Isha 7:45

**FOR FRIDAY**

Fajr 4:30  
Sunrise 5:45  
Dhuhr 11:15  
Asr 3:30  
Maghreb 6:45  
Isha 7:45

**MUSEUMS**

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Monazah, Jabal Luweideh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Ambulance (government) 75111  
Civil Defence rescue 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3  
Police headquarters 39142  
Najdeh moving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ALIA) 92285/92286  
Jordan Television 73111  
Radio Jordan 74111

**FINES, FIRE, POLICE**

Fire headquarters 20900  
Cablegram or telegram 30

**Telephone:**

Information 62  
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 60  
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17  
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

**LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES**

Saudi riyal 99.698  
Lebanese pound 73.574  
Syrian pound 54.533  
Iraqi dinar 72.972  
Kuwaiti dinar 1120.812  
Egyptian pound 380.925  
Qatari riyal 92.925  
UAE dirham 92.598  
Omani rial 97.998  
U.S. dollar 342.3944  
U.K. sterling 610.614  
W. German mark 133.9214  
Swiss franc 156.30158  
Italian lire 27.327  
(for every 100)  
French franc 55.754  
Dutch guilder 120.9121  
Swedish crown 63.263  
Belgium franc 81.2627  
Japanese yen 146.87147  
(for every 100)

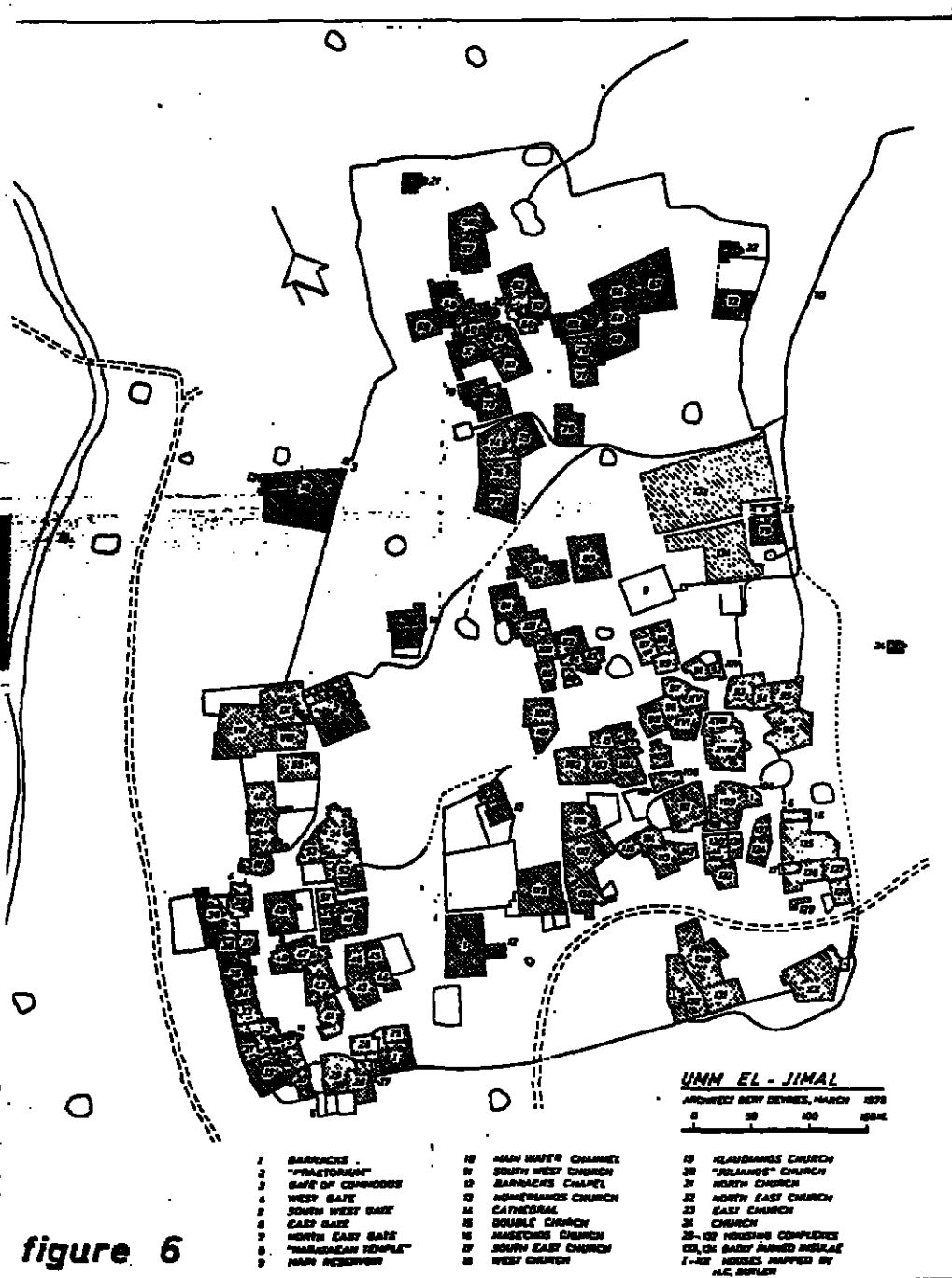
**MARKET PRICES**

Tomatoes	60	40	Potatoes (local)	120	80
Eggplant	110	70	Grape leaves	260	200
Bananas	260	300	Apples	260	300
Apples (African, Japanese)	410	300	Apples (American, Chilean, Red)	430	300
Apples (American, Chilean, Green)	430	300	Apples (Double Red)	250	200
Apples (Starknet)	200	150	Melons	120	80
Water Melons	70	40	Wheat Flour	120	120
Peas	190	120	Flour (Red)	120	120
Okra (Green)	230	150	Flour (Yellow)	200	120
Okra (Red)	230	150	Apples (Yellow)	150	100
Muloukhiyah	60	40	Hot Green Pepper	200	200
Cabbage	90	70	Onions	300	150
Onions (dry)	130	90	Garlic	520	400
Garlic	520	400	Carrots	130	90
Carrots	130	90			

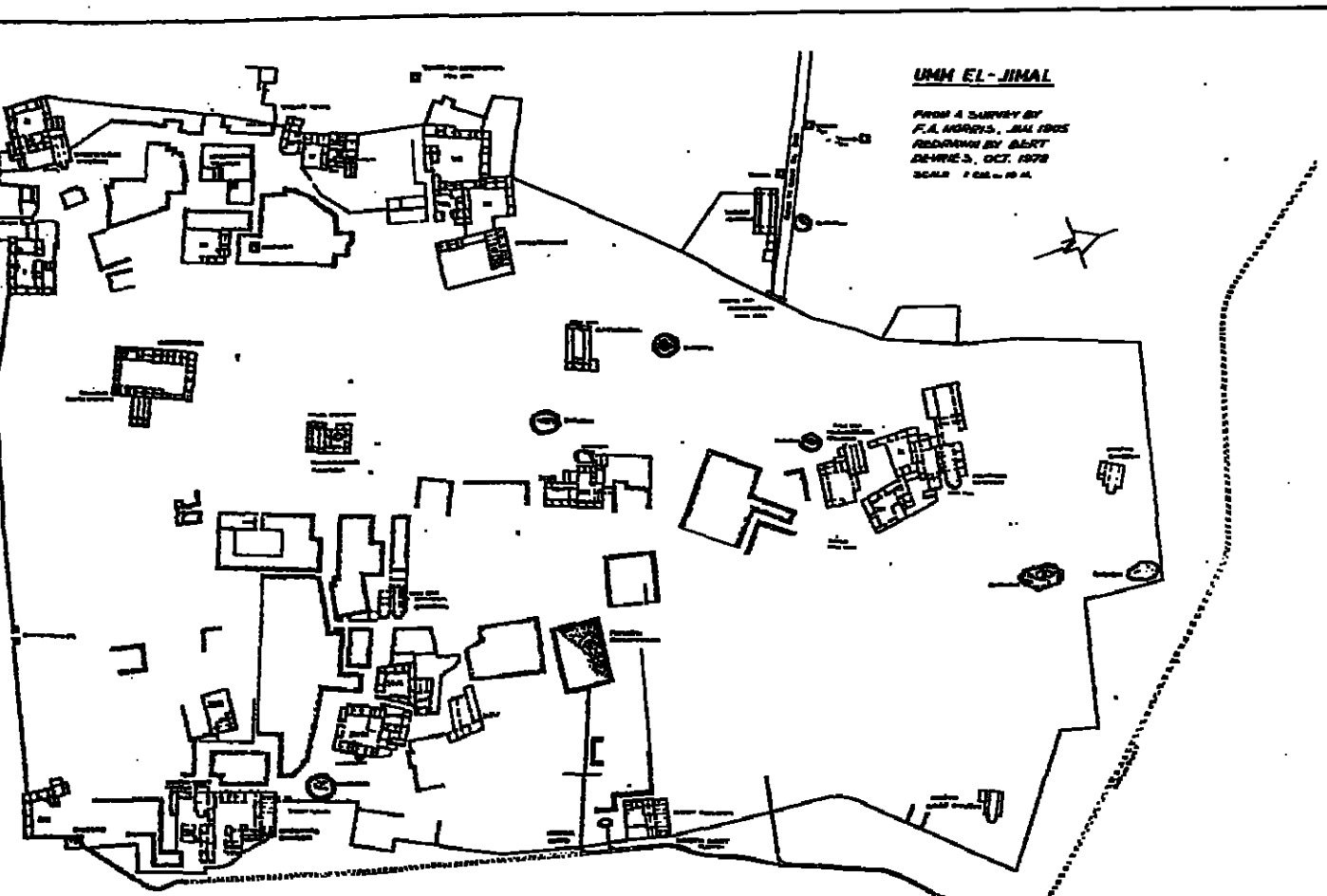
Handwritten Arabic text: "مكتبة الامم المتحدة"



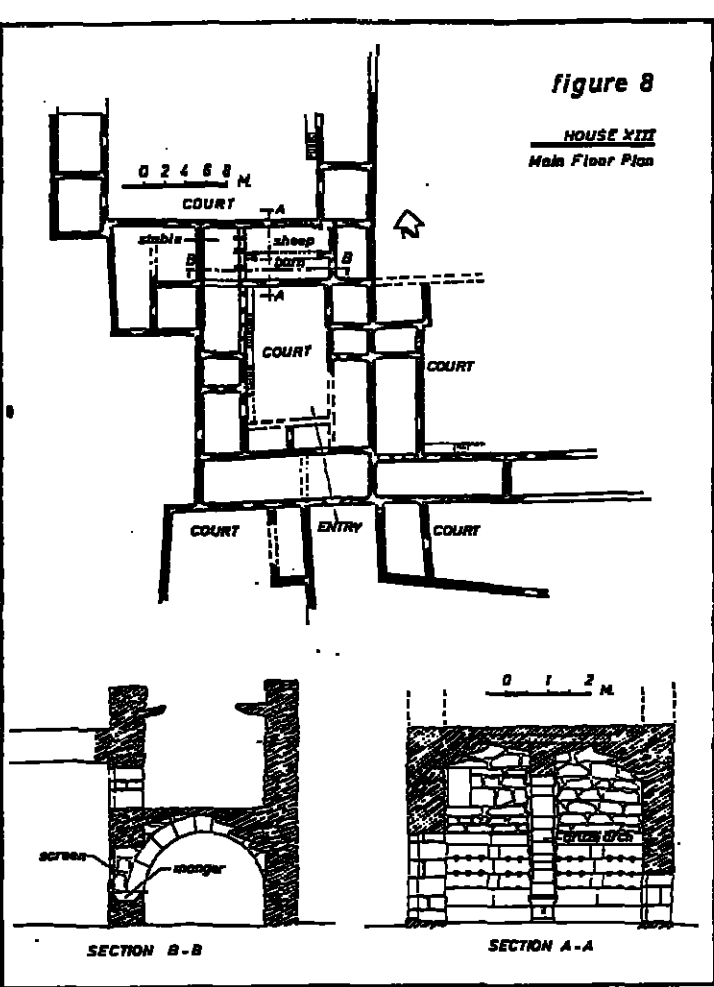
# History merges at Umm Al Jimal



Umm Al Jimal as known after several seasons of excavation...



as originally seen in 1965 (drawings courtesy of Dr. Bert de Vries)



Plan and sections of an ancient house with Druze reconstruction

MAFRAQ — Umm Al Jimal, a ruined city in the northern Jordanian desert, is not a name that rings so familiarly to the ear as Petra and Jerash. Yet after these, it is one of Jordan's most important archaeological monuments.

Perhaps its relative obscurity is due to the fact that Umm Al Jimal was a plain everyday town, lacking the awesome monumentality of Petra and the grandeur of Jerash. Its plain sombre basalt buildings are no match for towering carved red sandstone or triumphal arches; yet nonetheless Umm Al Jimal, as shown by the archaeologists, has much to offer. It gives us a glimpse of how ordinary Arabs lived their lives from the first century B.C. to the eighth century A.D.

A season of archaeological excavation this summer was the fourth part in a five-phase project that is being mounted over a ten-year period, from 1972-1982. The ultimate goal of this project is to find and define the five different cultures — early and late Roman, early and late Byzantine and Umayyad — that Umm Al Jimal is thought to comprise.

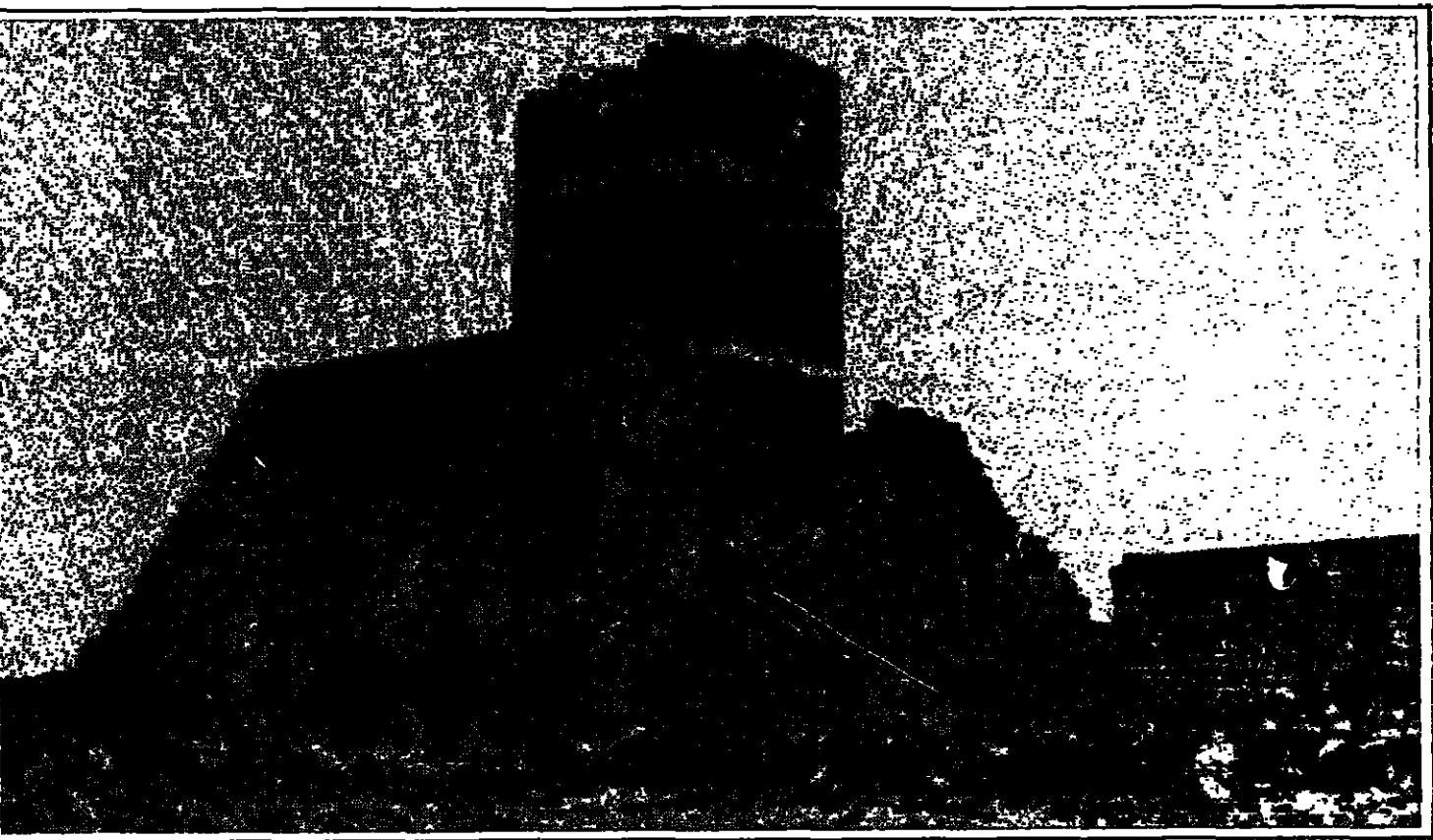
Leading a large team of 38 archaeologists and 40 workmen was Dr. Bert de Vries, who doubles his role as director with the position of architect surveyor. The six-week dig was sponsored by the Department of Antiquities, Calvin College in Michigan (where Dr. de Vries is based), the American Schools of Oriental Research and several small grants, including one from the Kyle Kelso foundation.

Before Dr. de Vries initiated the present project in 1972, a minimal amount of work had been done at Umm Al Jimal. The first major project was the survey by Princeton University in 1904 — directed by H.C. Butler, who mapped the city and developed plans and elevations for some of the major buildings, the publication of which has served as a basic reference on the site ever since.

After that, G. Horsfield in 1937 took some aerial photographs. Nelson Glueck, in the 1940s, asserted that the Nabatean influence on Umm Al Jimal was due to commercial and strategic interest rather than in the form of a dense settlement as was previously supposed (because of the lack of pottery and the abun-

Umm Al Jimal -- a relatively little-known northern archaeological site -- may well be one of Jor-

dan's most important, Meg Abu Hamdan writes.



Umm Al Jimal's monuments are built of sombre black basalt

dance of inscriptions). Finally, in 1956, Corbett did a detailed study on one of Umm Al Jimal's churches.

### To the rescue

When Dr. de Vries came in 1971, he told the Jordan Times, he was "amazed that a site of this magnitude and in such an excellent state of preservation was not being worked on," and he decided "it needed to be 'rescued' from oblivion." So between 1972 and 1974 he and his team worked part time on the completion of the 1904 Butler architectural survey, ending this period with a probe excavation to confirm the history of occupation. In 1977 the archaeological work continued with excavation of a representative part of the southern half of the city, and with preservation work.

From this body of work many conclusions and indicators about who lived at Umm Al Jimal, when and how, emerged. The currently seen remains of the city began to develop in Late Roman times, although the city was founded in the Early Roman period, when it enjoyed considerable Nabatean influence.

Its people, although mixed first with the Romans and then the Greeks — as indicated by the influences these cultures exerted on the language and the architecture — were predominantly the indigenous local Arabic-speaking populace.

Their settling at Umm Al Jimal seems strange when the ruin is seen in today's lonely context. But in antiquity, the site was just five kilometres away from the great Roman highway the Via Nova, and in visible proximity were the two desert castles of Qasr Al Halabat and Hammam Al Sarkh. So perhaps the nomadic population of the region decided to settle at Umm Al Jimal after being attracted to a more sedentary life by the new stability of the Roman order; or possibly they were even encouraged to do so by the Roman authorities, in the same way as the modern bedouins have been by the Jordanian government.

The settlement of the region would have been very attractive to both Roman and Byzantine authorities too, as it would have helped fortify their frontiers against the twin threats of nomadic raiding and Persian invasion. Umm Al Jimal would have been one of 70 similar communities in the region which supplied manpower, animals and foodstuffs to the forts and camps in its vicinity, who in return would protect the city — as the city's rather weak meandering wall seemed sufficient only to keep animals in and the odd raider out.

The city continued to prosper in the same manner after the Islamic conquest during the Umayyad dynasty, mainly because it was near to the administrative centre of the vast empire, Damascus. But in A.D. 750 the empire's centre shifted to Baghdad, and it was this move — combined with an earthquake after which Umm Al Jimal was not rebuilt — that caused the decline in importance of the area.

No attempts at resettlement were made from that time until the second decade of the 20th century, so that Butler had the advantage of working on an undisturbed site. But major alterations in structure resulted from a Druze settlement of the site than began around 1910, and lasted for three

decades. This Druze community worked energetically at the reconstruction of the ancient buildings in order to make them habitable, as seen in the numerous ceilings and roofs still intact today. These are often mistaken for ancient work, because the Druze were adept at copying the ancient methods of construction. Now Umm Al Jimal is inhabited around the fringe of its ruins by a Syrian bedouin tribe.

The ruins visible above ground today are largely the product of the latest remodelling and occupational phases of the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods. There are a city wall with four gates; at least 159 private housing complexes; two public buildings; 14 churches, and an aqueduct system supplying at least 17 open and eight covered reservoirs — extremely sophisticated hydraulic engineering that made the best use of the meagre and sporadic water supply.

From these remains it can be estimated that the late Byzantine population at Umm Al Jimal totalled at least 5,000. All the buildings were constructed in basalt — which, because it is very hard and has great tensile strength, allowed certain distinctive architectural features — one of which was corbelling. Large pieces of basalt are anchored by the wall to cantilever the wooden or stone ceilings and roofs. In the same way are built the dangerous-looking stairs that usually climb up the outside of a building.

The buildings were of a high quality, as is testified by their remarkable state of preservation today, some still standing four storeys high. The majority of the walls are of a simple rubble-filled type, two faces of the wall being built independently and the space between filled with small stones, chips and soil. The two faces are held together only by the ceiling corbels and stairway treads, and by a plaster coating inside and out which would then have been painted, so that Umm Al Jimal, in antiquity would have been a much gayer place than the grey ruin of today.

Over the doorways and windows some interesting force-relieving devices have been used — such as circular windows and small arches above the openings.

### Traditional design

The designs of the houses are all on the traditional Middle Eastern pattern — a single entry opens onto a central enclosure or courtyard surrounded by a multi-storied complex of rooms. In most cases the bottom floor was used to house animals. Many houses have rooms with well-constructed mangers and tethering devices for large animals, as well as a large room for the simple penning of sheep and goats.

This architectural arrangement indicates that a great deal of attention was paid to the proper care of domestic animals, and that they were a major component of the Umm Al Jimal economy.

There is still much to learn about Umm Al Jimal, and among the things the team has been investigating this season is the real age, from its well-preserved facade, of the "Nabatean Temple" (so called by Butler), and evidence of the real function of the "Praetorium" — named thus by Butler simply because of its fine quality of construction and unusual design.

The excavation of a complex of stores and shops to confirm the hypothesis that the area was a souq and the dating of various parts of the water system that was the key to life at Umm Al Jimal will both give much insight into the everyday lives of its people.

One of the most important aspects of this year's work was the consolidation (preservation) of a housing complex. In exchange for this service the Department of antiquities supplied Dr. de Vries with 40 local workmen who, in addition to clearing soil from all the working areas, invisibly injected cement into the spaces between the double walls — as was done for the barracks wall in 1977 which will prevent further col-

lapse. This particular complex was chosen because it has a courtyard with ruins indicating it was one house for an extended family, and also because it is elaborately and interestingly detailed. Dr. de Vries is not concerned about reconstruction at this time, because, as he says, a priority must be given to preventing further decay before one can begin thinking in terms of rebuilding.

The preservation of Umm Al Jimal will be continued by the Department of Antiquities in future seasons: so this strange lonely place will be kept alive for future generations to come and see how ordinary Arabs of the past lived their everyday lives.

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION**  
THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN  
**INVITATION TO TENDER**  
**FOR EXPANSION OF AMMAN**  
**JUNCTION NETWORK**  
(Category IV of the expansion of urban telephone exchange and transmission network project)  
**NO. TCC 7/81**

The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the provision and installation of cable and radio PCM systems for the expansion of the Amman junction network.

**A. Agents can obtain tender documents from the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman for a price of JD 160 (not reimburseable) at the following address:**  
**Secretary of Tender Committee**  
**Telecommunications Corporation**  
**P.O. Box 1689, Amman, Jordan**  
**Telex 21221 Jortel Jo.**

**B. Bids should be submitted, in accordance with the general conditions for tender specified in volume 1, to TCC headquarters in four copies, each in a closed envelope, sealed with red wax, and its covers labelled with the words "Bid for Expansion of Amman Junction Network (Category IV); Tender No. TCC 7/81 — Original, 1st copy, 2nd copy, 3rd copy."**

**C. The deadline for bid submission to the Telecommunications Corporation in Amman, is 1400 hours on Thursday, 15th October, 1981.**

**D. The tender documents consist of:**

1. Volume 1. General Conditions of Tender and Contract, with attached additional instructions/requirement to volume 1.
2. Volume V. Technical specifications for Amman junction network.

**E. All tenderers will be required to submit a bid bond in the amount of five per cent of tender price with the proposal (original copy).**

**F. Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forwarded to purchasers of the tender documents.**

**Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail**  
**Director General**  
**Telecommunications Corporation**  
**Amman, Jordan.**



# RED & BLACK

## The new five-year plan

By Jawad Ahmar

The five-year development plan (1981-1985) is now being discussed by a cross-sectional group of the country, in order to say their word on it.

The high-powered group is headed by the prime minister who also heads the government responsible for the plan's implementation.

The plan aims at increasing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by more than 10 per cent annually in real terms. To do this, its total expenditures are expected to reach JD 2,800 million — of which about JD 1,500 will be financed by the government, and the rest will come from the private sector. In this case, the Jordanian government is expected to borrow more than JD 700 million.

It may seem on the surface that the cost of the plan is too large, especially if compared with previous ones.

For instance, the previous plan (1976-80) was expected to cost around JD 765 million in 1975 JDs, or about JD 1000 million in current prices. Technicians are worried over the fact that Jordan's absorp-

tive capacity and availability of required ingredients may fall short, and thus create bottlenecks and apply further pressures on inflationary tendencies.

Although such fears are well placed and they are well taken, they, however, fall under the assumption that the current efficiency coefficients in the economy will persist. The administrative and human reforms required to enhance efficiency may not materialize during the plan period, but an honest try must be exerted in order to remedy all symptoms of sluggishness and under-employment of all available factors.

For instance, there is the worry that the size of the domestic labour force is inadequate to meet the requirements of expending such large sums of money. Yet, we must admit that the available labour force is utilised way below the optimal levels. Moreover, there are labour sources that are scarcely tapped... such as women, retired government personnel, students in summer.

The bulkiness of the government staff must be dealt with, and better placement policy within the economy at large should take place.

Another major bottleneck is the availability of basic services and utilities in many parts of the country where, if such services are available, the investment capacity will be much enlarged. The expedient implementation of these projects will make it easier to spend whatever funds it could be pumped into economic stream.

Thus, one hopes, and may comfortably assume, that availability of foreign exchange does not and should not impose a constraint on our economic development plans. On the contrary, the real challenge that stands to face us in a plan is to prove that we are worthy of that; and that we spend the money with deftness and expertise.

A last word should be said. The planners who wrote a plan document deserve all thanks and appreciation. We hope they will deserve the same in December, 1985.

IT WAS THE ISRAELIS, SIR... BECAUSE OF OUR SALE OF AWACS TO THE SAUDIS, THEY CLAIM IT WAS AN ACT OF SUPREME MORAL LEGITIMATE NATIONAL SELF DEFENSE!



Gambler - 1981 The Florida Times-Union, The Register & Tribune Syndicate

## One more try, Jimmy?

REMEMBER JIMMY Carter? It seems the man cannot let a bad thing die. When he welcomed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to dinner in Plains, Georgia, earlier this week, the former American president insisted: "It is time for all Palestinian leaders to forgo the use of violence and to recognise Israel's right to exist in peace...and it is time for the Israeli military occupation to end and for freedom and full autonomy to be granted to the Palestinians...this is what was promised at Camp David."

And this is precisely why Camp David has been rejected by the overwhelming majority of Arabs.

Mr. Carter, and all his countrymen and women, someday will have to put an end to their Fantasy world in which the Israelis must be recognised by the Arabs as being entitled to statehood and independence, while the Palestinians are only to be granted full autonomy by the Israelis. This is a spineless performance, and an insulting, unacceptable commitment to inequality. Why does Israel deserve statehood, while the Palestinians only deserve autonomy? Who is Mr. Carter to make such an unbalanced promise?

The fact remains, however much Mr. Carter and his people in America wish to ignore it, that the Palestinian leadership has in principle accepted the existence of Israel, according to the national political programme compounded during the past 16 years by the Palestine National Congress. The Palestinian people have opted for coexistence with Israelis, either in one large secular, democratic state or in two separate states in Palestine. The Israelis and the Americans have not reciprocated the gesture. Until they do, war will continue to be the primary means of political expression.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Every now and then, the administration of U.S. President Reagan tries to leak some reports and statements, and adopt certain positions primarily intended to beautify the ugly picture of the United States to the world public, which has condemned Washington's absolute bias in favour of the Zionist entity and constantly ignored the legitimate Arab rights.

The decision of the U.S. president yesterday to stop the delivery of another number of the F-16 planes to Israel, temporarily, does not go beyond this framework, despite the fabricated protest by the enemy government which aims at obtaining more American aid, and aims at prompting Washington to participate in the campaign of misleading intended to persuade the area's peoples that American policy towards the Middle East is independent and neutral in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Consequently, sources of the Israeli foreign ministry hastened to declare its strong indignation at the American decision, while other Zionist quarters went along with the campaign of misleading to the point of requesting Menachem Begin to postpone his forthcoming visit to Washington in a protest against this decision.

Peculiarly enough, this campaign comes at a time when the Washington Post is reporting that the Reagan administration is considering, carefully and seriously, the possibility of signing a joint defence agreement between the United States and Israel. Moreover, the planes whose delivery has been delayed does not add anything new to the American arms arsenal in Israel and does not change the balance of power in the area. Thus we can conclude that the clamour being made in Washington and Tel Aviv about the delay of the delivery of the planes is fabricated.

It is time for the Reagan administration to be persuaded that such falsehoods cannot persuade the Arab Nation that the United States is neutral; and such falsehoods cannot persuade the Arab Nation either that it should regain its lost confidence in the United States. The only thing which can restore this confidence is Washington's abandonment of its aggressive policy against the Arab Nation and embarking seriously towards peace by recognising the primary issue — namely the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state over their soil.

AL DUSTOUR: For the second time, Washington is playing the game of the temporary delay of delivering a new batch of sophisticated planes to Israel.

Washington believes that by doing so, it can deceive the Arabs and the world by its claims of its intention to continue the efforts to achieve what it calls the just peace in the Middle East.

This American game could have succeeded had the decision of delay become a decision of a long-term actual freezing of the financial and military aid to Israel. Such a change of policy would convince the Arabs, before the Israelis, that halting military aid is a real penalty to Israel for the crimes it has committed and for its aggressive, expansionist policy.

However, as long as the decision is temporary, then the penalty is out of question and the delay will not have any effect on the Begin government, because the arms and military equipment which Israel has enables it to dispense with the new planes.

It is time for Washington to review the policy of arming Israel because this policy has given the Zionist entity arms and military equipment beyond all limits, and military superiority has become an incentive for Israel to carry out further acts of aggression and expansion at the expense of the Arab states.

Events have proven that the American claims are baseless. Arming Israel to the teeth has tempted Israel to follow the policy of expansion, and consequently the American policy of arming Israel has become a protection for Israel's conquests and for the defence of the Israeli empire. The Arab states should take a firm stand, forcing the United States to stop its deceptive policy, and the Arabs have more than one option to exercise real pressure on the United States to change its policy which is committed to arming Israel.

# Finding alternative routes

By Patrick Cockburn

Since the start of its war with Iran, Iraq has been turned into an almost entirely landlocked country. Even when at peace, the country was limited to its two southern ports of Basra and Umm Qasr, the former suffering from severe congestion.

Today Basra can no longer be used; it is intermittently bombarded from the other side of the Shatt Al Arab waterway by Iranian guns at Abadan. This compels the Iraqis to rely on trade routes through Kuwait, Jordan, Turkey and Syria. Between Aqaba and Baghdad, long lines of lorries trundle across the narrow but passable desert road.

Since the start of the war surface transport systems have worked well, though Iraq is not revealing the extra expense of the long haul involved. The only road to become impassable is that running north from Kuwait to the west of the Euphrates River, which last December developed ruts up to the hubcaps of cars. This is now being repaired.

Freight forwarders report no difficulties in acquiring sufficient trucks. Many of the initial problems caused by the war, when cargo had to be diverted away from Basra, have been resolved. At that time, Marubeni had a shipload of cars dumped at Khorsakan in the United Arab Emirates, which was eventually brought round to Aqaba and then to Baghdad.

Nevertheless, there are still shortages of high-volume goods, such as cement and bricks, and also of steel reinforcement bars. This is the result of the acceleration of project development as much as the war. The development budget was increased for 1981 by 28 per cent to \$20.6 billion. Even before the outbreak of the conflict, the country was expecting to import some 4 million tonnes of cement on top of its own nominal production capacity of 7 million tonnes.

The Iraqis have always been nervous of the danger posed by its narrow outlet to the sea and its generally hostile political relations with Syria. In the past, the Syrians have banned overland traffic to

Iraq, closed down the oil pipeline to the Mediterranean and even cut the Istanbul-Baghdad railway, which runs through 90 kilometres of Syrian territory.

As a result, Iraq has looked for alternative shipping routes. Most of its 900,000 barrels a day oil exports now flow through the 1,000 kilometre-long pipeline through Turkey. The two oil terminals in the Gulf were severely damaged by the Iranians last December.

Iraq wants not only to build up a modern transport system but also to ensure that it has a number of alternative routes.

Elsewhere, the Iraqis are pushing ahead with better roads, the most important of which is a new motorway, which should eventually link the Jordanian border to Kuwait by way of Baghdad.

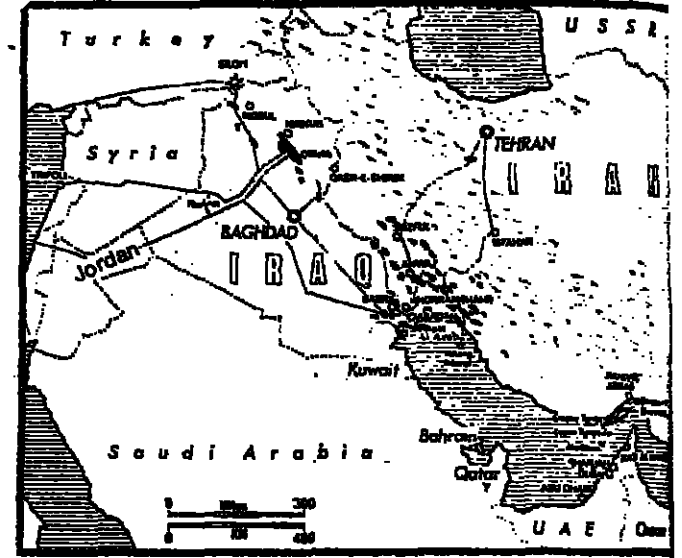
The French are building a new airport at Baghdad at a cost of some \$750 million and another \$37 million is being spent on a new

airport at Basra in the south.

There is also a massive project to build railways between Baghdad and Husseiba on the Syrian border and a southern route linking the capital with the port of Umm Qasr. The first contract has already been awarded to Mendes Junior of Brazil. The aim is to build a railway network of 2,700 km of which 1,700 km will be a double track.

In Baghdad, a group of British consultants have started work on a design and supervision contract for the Baghdad urban transport system. One problem is that the Iraqi capital, with a rapidly increasing population of 3.5 million, is widely dispersed along the Tigris River. In the past, the high water table has prevented the construction of tall buildings and, thus, heavy concentration of population. A large number of buses and metro stations now will be necessary to meet the population's needs.

At the moment, public transport is weak. Many government offices have their own mini-buses and coaches to pick up their workforce. The number of private cars



on the street is limited by government quota. There is often a waiting time of two years for the delivery of new cars, usually Toyotas and Datsuns, and the total number of private cars is probably less than 400,000. This is only a little more than twice the number in Kuwait, whose population is only 12 per cent of Iraq's. It is not uncommon in Baghdad to see decrepit vehicles being nursed along by drivers at 30 miles per hour because greater speed is beyond the vehicle's capacity. The

problem is aggravated by chronic shortage of spare parts. Overall, Iraq, mainly locked between the Gulf and Mediterranean, wants not only to build up a modern transport system but also to ensure that it has a number of alternative routes. This will enable it to brush aside the hostility of one or more of its neighbours, such as Iran and Syria, by using of roads and railways.

Financial Times news feature

EDITOR'S NOTE: Appeared in yesterday's edition of the Jordan Times the first part of the text of the Israeli coalition agreement. Following is the second and final part of the text.

A private members' bill concerning ancient graves will be presented to the coalition leadership, similar to the private members' bill submitted to the previous coalition leadership.

46. Foreign students in yeshivot will receive support equal to that of students at universities.

47. Information presented to new immigrants on their arrival in Israel will note, in the education section, the availability of schools of the independent education system and of Beit Ya'acov (in addition to state and state religious schools).

48. A special annual budget of IS700m. will be provided for various kinds of yeshivot (general, secondary, hesder, vocational, academies for girls), and Tora educational projects. All allocations will appear in the state budget, will be channelled through the relevant ministries, and will be subject to examination by the state comptroller.

49. Sections 173 and 214 of the penal code (1977) will be scrupulously observed, especially concerning radio and T.V. broadcasts.

50. Maintenance of existing settlement movement frameworks and those to arise in the future. Reliance on the cooperative associations as the appropriate channel for dealing with settlements. Treatment of individual cases through the agriculture ministry will continue.

51. Continuing to foster the growth of new settlement throughout the country by provision of means of production, water and housing, irrespective of movement affiliation.

52. The government will establish community settlements for the younger generations of veteran moshavim in the vicinity of their parents' settlements, with the construction undertaken by the residents and with government aid.

53. The prime minister will assure the necessary coordination among government ministries in

order to enforce the "Kanovitz" law against air pollution.

54. Clauses 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the previous coalition agreement will be put into effect within 12 months.

55. In addition to equal status for the independent Aguda-affiliated school system, consideration of the special needs of the Aguda system for boys and girls at all levels: kindergarten, primary, Talmud, Tora, secondary and Beit Ya'acov.

56. The number of pupils in the secondary Aguda schools for girls, including teachers' seminaries and academies, will also be determined by taking into account the purpose of the studies, the same will hold in similar educational institutions.

57. The Aguda school network at all levels will receive a share of the development budget equal to its weight in the entire school system. In addition, a coalition committee will examine the lag in construction for Aguda schools and will propose ways to close the gap by bringing them up to the standards of the state school system.

58. The kindergarten network of Agudat Israel (including Beit Ya'acov and the Jerusalem Aguda) will be regarded as part of the Aguda independent school system, both educationally and budget-wise.

59. In every neighbourhood where there are religious residents, Aguda-affiliated schools and kindergartens will be established on the basis of need. Aguda schools will be included in the plans of new neighbourhoods for the ultra-orthodox. The government will ensure that local authorities provide the necessary services for the Aguda educational system at all levels, in accordance with the local standards.

60. In light of the upsurge in assimilation in the Diaspora now striking at significant portions of the Jewish people, existing meas-

ures to strengthen and develop Jewish secondary boarding schools (prinitivot) in the Diaspora will be expanded. Sufficient resources will thus be made available for existing institutions and additional resources will be provided for new institutions throughout the Diaspora, especially in areas where assimilation has taken the greatest toll.

61. The government will take steps to introduce a five-week work week throughout the economy. Realisation of this aim will be gradual and measures will be adopted to maintain labour productivity.

62. A state pension law will be passed ensuring all citizens of a decent standard of living in old age, while preserving workers' existing rights.

63. Legislation assuring a minimum wage will be completed, providing that the minimum wage will be 50 per cent of the average wage in the economy. The level set will be revised periodically to prevent erosion.

64. Tax reductions for industrial workers will be instituted.

65. A housing law will be enacted defining the rights of various sectors of the population to housing with the aim of ensuring decent housing for all in accordance with family size and means.

66. The government will encourage rental housing.

67. Legislation for large families will be completed in the coming session of the Knesset.

68. Project Renewal will be expanded, encouraging the participation of religious institutions where necessary. A supreme advisory council composed of

coalition representatives will be established in conjunction with the minister responsible for project renewal.

69. The government will encourage development areas by giving them preference in the provision of public services and in locating new industry, and by providing tax reductions and housing to encourage people to move there.

70. In the framework of the housing ministry's building for young couples, special housing projects for religious young couples will be built each year. The government will ensure that in each new settlement or neighbourhood, religious institutions such as synagogues, mikvaot, kindergartens and schools will be included as an integral part. These institutions will be constructed along with the rest of the infrastructure of public buildings, in accordance with the size of the population.

71. The ministry of housing will make possible the establishment of religious neighbourhoods, within the framework of new quarters in Jerusalem and other parts of the country. Efforts will be made for the construction of quarters which include rental housing. Special attention will be paid to housing for young couples, when one of the partners is the fifth or more child in his family.

The status of old-age homes of the Tiferet Benim organisation and of Haredi homes will be equalised with that of the joint distribution committee and Mishan.

The government promises to budget substantial funds for the establishment of old-age homes

for the religious public, and to aid in the establishment of a nursing department for the Tiferet Benim old-age homes.

72. The government will work for the establishment of a free education system from the age of three years. The development will take place gradually, with preference being given, respectively, to distressed neighbourhoods, development towns, immigrant towns and large families. Preference will be given to places where new construction is not necessary. The government will take annual steps to carry out this programme within the next four years, and will make every effort to realise it during the term of the Tenth Knesset.

The government will carry out, in theory and in practice, the decisions of the Etzioni committee.

73. The government will continue proceedings leading to the passage of a national health bill. The minister of health will confirm in writing that he will make every effort to attain agreement on the details of the law. If there are differences of opinion, they will be resolved by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Minister of Interior Dr. Yosef Burg.

74. Within six months, Israel lands administration apartments will be offered for sale to their residents, in accordance with the proposed law presented to the Knesset.

75. Land owned by the lands authority and held by settlers will be registered or offered for sale to the settlers or to their organizer. The details will be clarified between the coalition partners.

76. State lands will be sold for purposes of housing and within the framework of the 100,000 dunums determined by law, in effort to complete such sales by the end of the term of the Tenth Knesset.

77. The following laws will be passed by the Knesset within a year:

— Compulsory arbitration essential services;

— Amendments to the protected tenants law (apartments and business), in cases where causes difficulty;

— Reform aimed at easing direct and indirect tax burden on the removal of unnecessary taxes including business taxes levied by local authorities.

78. The sale of shares in government companies will be continued.

79. Efforts will be made to eliminate duplication in government administration.

80. The justice minister will examine the existing laws to determine whether the legal status of a wife is undermined, by common law wives, and if the common law wife is given the rights of married woman.

81. The government will work for the establishment of free basic education for adults, and will appropriate means to carry out this goal. An inter-ministerial committee will be established to examine the way adult education teachers are employed.

82. The prime minister will bring before the government, in one of its meetings in the near future, a proposal for the establishment of a second television channel.

83. The prime minister believed that since the notion of cooperatives is in essence halachic, there is a need to amend the law of return and to include in it the word "conversion" according to Halachah (giur k'halachah). In order to do this, the prime minister will make every possible effort to assemble a Knesset majority for the aforementioned amendment.







# Welcome to Pakistan

Welcome to Pakistan where a variety of experience awaits you. Mighty mountains and rushing rivers, dry deserts and balmy beaches, bullock carts and jet planes, vast stillnesses and noisy bazaars are found here alongside a blend of cultural diversity echoing the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation. Graeco-Hellenic influences of our Buddhist eras developing into the much admired Gandhara Art followed and the influences of the mighty Moghul periods.

Ours is the only country in the world where 3 famous mountain ranges meet — the Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Hindukush are a multitude of breath-taking peaks including K2, the second highest in the world, which are a challenge for mountain climbers and trekkers alike.

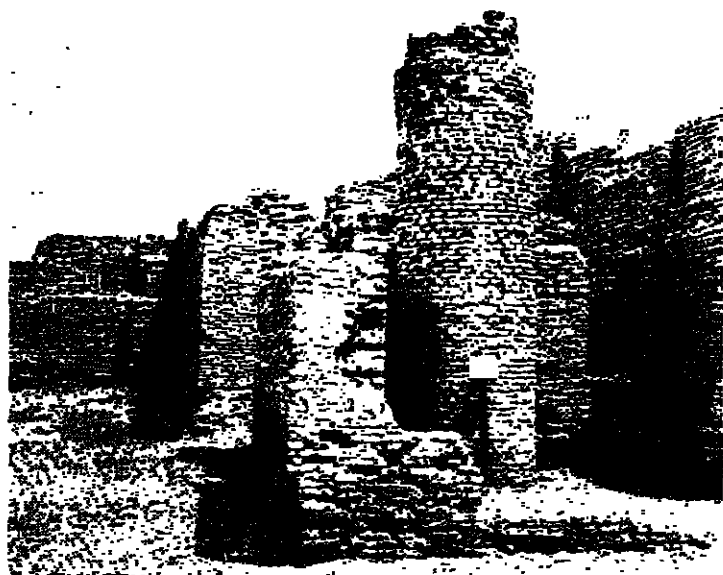
And for a bargain hunter, Pakistan is a shopper's paradise noted for luxurious handknotted carpets, brasswares, onyxes, copperwares

You can see them play a more rugged and robust game than the sedate version practised elsewhere. You marvel at their superb horsemanship until you realise that they live not far from where Genghis Khan and his Golden Horde thundered past.

## Archaeological Heritage

As legendary is Pakistan's archaeological and historical heritage. Half a dozen civilisations have flourished here, leaving their marks on the sands of time.

Historically Pakistan is one of the most ancient lands known to man. Its excavated cities thrived before Babylon was built; its people cultivated good living and developed their civic life four thousand years before the Renaissance.



A well at an excavated site of Moenjodaro.

and a wide range of handicrafts.

But above all we offer a new kind of hospitality, the kind that mixes adventure with a holiday spirit.

Lodged in the exotic junction of South Asia and the Middle East, Pakistan offers you the lofty grandeur of its mountain ranges and its fascinating archaeological and historical heritage matched by few countries of the world.

Pakistan is a big country 796,098.66 sq. kms (307,374 square miles) as big as France and the United Kingdom put together and lies on the main international route of all major airlines.

Amidst wild beauty, the K-2 (Mount Godwin Austen, the second highest mountain in the world, thrusts 8610.60 m (28,250 feet) into the Pakistani sky closely followed by Nanga Parbat (Nude Mountain) with 8107.68 m (26,600 feet) and Rakaposhi 7787.64 m (25,550 feet). Additionally buddled within 24.14 kms (15 miles) of each other are another 19 mountains above 7620 m (25,000 feet) some of them unscaled and 30 of lesser height in what has come to be known as a mountaineer's paradise.

## Exotic Valleys

But it is not only to the mountain climbers that Pakistan's irresistible call goes forth.

If you are a hiking or trekking enthusiast or are merely trying to escape a mechanised world, Pakistan's northern areas offer you your



Pretty Children from Hunza Valley in the north of Pakistan.

fill of thrill, wonder and pollution — free air for relaxation.

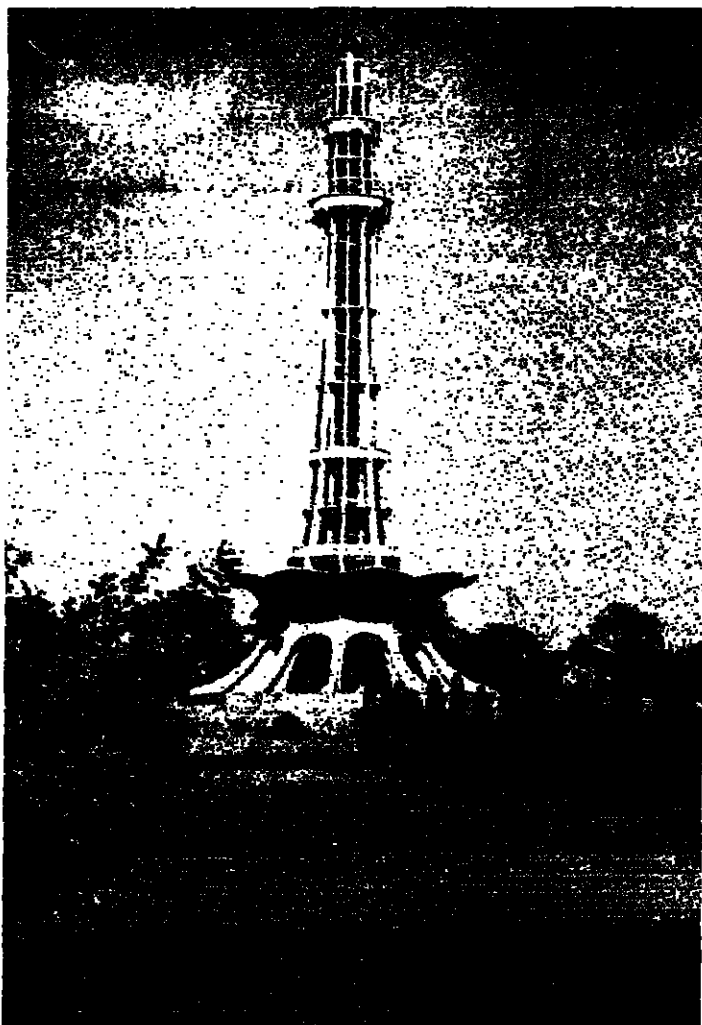
The mountain streams and lakes are stocked with rainbows and brown trout. The valleys of Gilgit, Chitral, Hunza, Swat and Skardu, recall Shangri-la.

Chitral bold tribes whose customs and traditions are still much the same as they were in the second century A.D.

These tribes inhabit the valleys of Birir, Bumburet and Rumbur and are known as the Kafir-Kalash. Their black-robed women with their fancy headgears, decked with cowries, remind anthropologists of their Hellenic strain in their ancestry.

Are they, as some claim, the descendants of the soldiers left behind by Alexander the Great in 327 B.C.

In the North also is Hunza, famed for the longevity of its people; and Gilgit where, local folks claim, polo originated.



Minar-e-Pakistan — a stately tower in Iqbal Park, Lahore, where the historic Pakistan Resolution was passed in 1940 by the Muslims of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent.

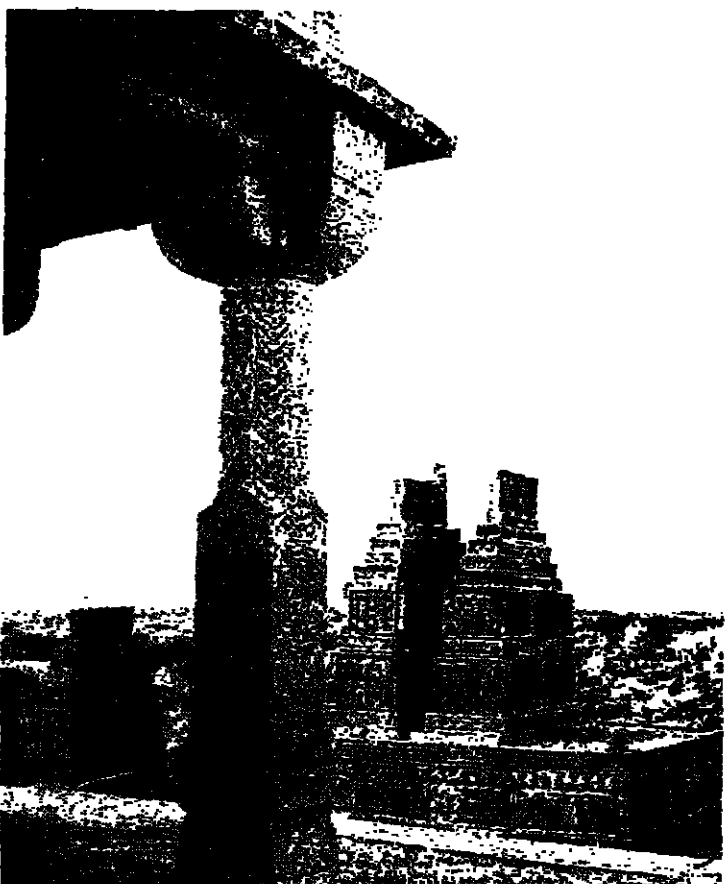


The Juma Masjid, the main congregation mosque in Islamabad.

The ruins of the Buddhist stupas, monasteries and temples at Taxila, Swat and Peshawar lay bare the great traditions of the Gandhara school of Art and Sculpture, spawned by the impact of the culture of Greece and Rome on local craftsmanship. In the south, flourished 2,500 years before Christ, the Indus Valley Civilization, one of the oldest civilisations known to man, contemporary with the early civilisations of Egypt, Mesopotamia and China.

The remains of the Indus Valley cities of Moenjodaro and Harappa astonish the world with their well laid-out streets and brick-built houses, complete with bathrooms, stairways and underground drainage and even a municipal bath and a central grain storage bin.

The Moenjodaro people were overwhelmed by the Aryan invasion which triggered the great migrations into the region from central



Chaukandi Tombs at Thatta — about 20 miles north of Karachi.

Asia of the Bacterians, Scythians, the Parthians, Persians, Turks, and Mughals.

## Historical Treasures

The Muslim appeared in 712 A.D. when the Arab General, Mohammad Bin Qasim landed near modern day Karachi.

Muslim rule over the area and indeed over South Asia began in the 10th century and lasted upto the 18th century when the British became the masters of the land, withdrawing 200 years later when Pakistan was carved as an independent sovereign state out of the British Indian Empire in 1947.

The Muslim emperors, great patrons of art, architecture and beauty have left behind their noblest monuments in Lahore to recall their glorious rule.

The most striking among these are: Badshahi Masjid (Emperor's mosque) reputedly the largest functioning mosque in the world in whose sandstone courtyard 70,000 can pray at a time.

The Lahore Fort captured by the armies of the famed Central Asian conqueror, Taimur Lang (Tamerlane) and rebuilt by the



The world's largest mosque — Badshahi Mosque of Lahore.



K-2 Peak (28,250 ft.) in the north of Pakistan — the second highest peak in the world.

Moghul emperor Akbar the Great with its incomparable audience halls of the emperors: the Diwan-e-Aam (House of common Audience) and the Diwan-e-Khas (House of Special Audience).

Shalimar Gardens ("The abode of love") the terraced garden laid out by the Moghul Emperor, Shahjahan who also built the Taj Mahal.

Near the frontier with Afghanistan is the Khyber Pass through which passed almost everybody who is anybody in the ancient history of Pakistan.

Rudyard Kipling's Ganga Din must have limped around the Kyber which bears the marks of its British imperial past.

As does Malakand on the road to Swat where as a lieutenant Winston Churchill fought his famous campaign in 1897.

This land of breathless mountains and green valleys, of Gandhara art and Buddhist sculpture and of rich historical lore bids you a warm welcome.

# PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY

By S. Arifullah Hussaini

PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY, during fiscal year — July 1980 to June 1981 — maintained its trend of gradual recovery for the fourth consecutive year. It was marked with impressive gains on several fronts. Both agriculture and industry showed a healthy momentum, investment picked up, inflation was contained, and external earnings recorded a notable rise.

According to an official report — Economic Survey 1980-81 — the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose by 5.7 per cent to give an average of 6.2 per cent of the period 1977-81, as compared to 3.7 per cent during 1970-77. Similarly the GNP rose by 5.5 per cent in 1980-81, to lift the four year average increase in per capita income to 3.9 per cent as against 1.3 per cent average for 1970-77.

The commodity producing sector — agriculture, industry and mining — recorded an increase of 6 per cent, while it had been lagging at 2 per cent during 1970-77.

Another notable fact about the commodity sector is that it has for the second year running outpaced the services sector which slackened to 5.4 per cent from 6.2 per cent last year.

## AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, at 29.36 per cent of GNP, remained the largest sector and recorded a 4.4 per cent growth. Wheat, sugar and cotton registered remarkable increases while there was some decline in the output of rice. The progress in agriculture was made possible, according to official documents, by timely provision of essential inputs

and improvement of agricultural infrastructure and the marketing system.

Water availability at farm gate rose by 7.7 per cent, use of improved seeds by 26.9 per cent, and some 34,000 new tractors were made available to farmers in the past two years.

Better and easier credit facilities to the farmers led to an almost 56 per cent increase in commercial loans to them.

## MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector, the second largest commodity producing sector of the economy, recorded an impressive growth rate of 9.2 per cent. Almost all industries made notable gains — sugar 47.1 per cent, nitrogenous fertiliser 50.6 per cent, bicycles 21.9 per cent, jute goods 18.6 per cent, vegetable ghee 11.5 per cent, cement 6.9 per cent, and soda ash 20.3 per cent.

A significant development during the year was the commissioning in April 1981 of the Pakistan Steel Mills' first battery of coke oven and by-product.

The first blast furnace will be fired in August 1981, while the steel making plant will become operational next year. Total expenditure on the mills so far has been over \$1.54 billion.

An upswing in investment and capital market activities was also a significant feature in 1980-81. Industrial sanctions rose to \$852 million as compared to only \$134 million in 1976-77. The total fixed investment increased by 11.6 per cent. A distinctive feature was the 27.1 per cent rise in private industrial investment. The share market

also recorded positive gains.

## SOCIAL SECTOR

The achievements in the social sector matched those in the economic sector. There was a sizeable increase both in the number of educational institutions and student enrolment. The number of universities went up from 15 to 20, doctors by more than 2,000 and hospital beds by more than 3,000. Over 500 villages were provided electricity, bringing the total number of electrified villages to 10,050.

## PROBLEMS

In spite of these impressive gains, the economic scene of the country is not problem-free.

Agricultural yields remain low compared to many developing countries.

Industrial efficiency leaves much room for improvement.

The saving/investment gap stands at an uncomfortable level and compels the government to seek external resources.

The pressure on prices continues to be a worrying factor.

Imports have risen at a faster rate than exports.

The continuing influx of Afghan refugees — over 2 million now in the country — has imposed a heavy financial burden on the country's economy.

## OIL IMPORT

While several factors contribute towards the persistently rising tendency in prices, by far the single most important factor is the sharp increase in the prices of many

import items. With imports accounting over 20 per cent of GNP the effect of a rise in their prices reflects most noticeably in a domestic price structure. An instance, Pakistan's oil imports which cost \$63 million in 1977, went up to \$1,583 million in 1980-81. Pakistan is now spending almost 60 per cent of its export earnings on oil imports. Before the oil price hike of 1973 it used to import less than 8 per cent.

There was in 1980-81 a sharp deterioration in the terms of trade coupled with a deepening recession in the countries which constitute Pakistan's major trading partners. Then, these very countries worked on a severe policy of protectionism which put a damper on Pakistan's efforts in the export sector. Despite these adverse factors, Pakistan's balance of payments position remained much better than many developing countries.

## DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Pakistan's development plan for 1981-82 is calculated to consolidate the gains already achieved and build further upon them. The GNP is forecast to grow by 6.1 per cent. In the agricultural sector, wheat output is expected to reach 22 million tons, cotton 4.4 million bales, sugar-cane output is expected to increase by 4.2 per cent, rice crop by 11 per cent while means 3.4 million tons. In the manufacturing sector, a growth rate of 8.8 per cent is projected.

Considering the buoyancy of the economy in 1980-81 and the preceding three years, the targets for the next fiscal year do not appear to be overly ambitious.



## Land

The total area of the country is about 310,404 square miles (803,943 sq.kms.)

Pakistan is bounded by Iran in the west, Afghanistan in the north-west, India in the east and the Arabian Sea in the south and lies between 23 and 38 degrees north latitude and 61 and 76 degrees east longitude. The plains are traversed by the river Indus and its tributaries.



## Climate

Pakistan has three well-defined seasons: winter, summer and the monsoon or rainy season: The summer season starts in mid-April. During an occasional heatwave temperature in the plains may rise upto 115°F (46°C). Between July and September the monsoon sets in and brings an average of 15 to 20 inches (38-50 cm) of rain to the plains and 60 to 80 inches (150-200 cm) to the hills. The winter season (November to March) is the most pleasant one throughout Pakistan, except in the mountainous regions, where it is extremely cold.



## Currency Regulations

Allowances	For Import
Pakistani currency notes	20 Pakistani rupees per person. Bringing into Pakistan of Pak. currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 50 and above is banned.
Foreign currency	For Export Upto 20 Pakistani rupees per person. Taking out of Pakistan currency notes of the denomination of Rs.50 and above is banned.
Encashment of foreign exchange	For Import Without any limit.
	For Export
	i) Foreign exchange issued by the State Bank of Pakistan and endorsed on the passport of the travellers.
	ii) Amount of foreign exchange brought by a foreign national less the amount encashed from Authorised Dealer/Money Changer in Pakistan for expenses in Pakistan.
	Encashment of foreign exchange from anybody other than from a bank or authorised Money Changer is an offence under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.



## Languages

The national language of Pakistan is Urdu. The official language is, however, English. In addition, a number of regional languages are spoken, e.g. Punjabi, Pushtu, Sindhi and Baluchi.



## A brief history

Although a new nation, Pakistan is one of the oldest countries anywhere. Her civilization dates back to 3000 B.C. (approximately) when a highly civilized culture flourished in the Indus Valley. In ancient times the country was dominated by Aryans, Greeks, Parthians, Mongols and many others. In 811 A.D. the Arabs for the first time conquered Sind. By 1026 A.D. Mahmud of Ghazni conquered northern India, including Lahore. In 1526 A.D. the Muslim rule was consolidated in India by the Moghuls, to be followed by the British who were successful in establishing their rule firmly in 1857 by overthrowing the last Moghul Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar. In 1906 the All India Muslim League was formed. After a long struggle under the banner of this organisation with Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah as the leader, Pakistan became an independent state on August 14, 1947 when India was partitioned. Pakistan became a sovereign Republic on March 23, 1956.



## Religion

Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Zoroastrians, Buddhists, Scheduled Caste and others.

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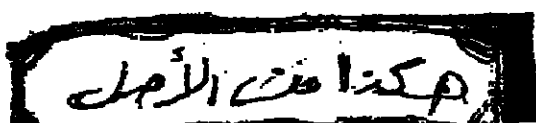
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AMMAN





# Steve Ross interviews Dr. David McCreery, new director of the American Centre of Oriental Research in Amman

## ACOR's new director: old hand in Jordanian archaeology

AM — Anyone taking over an important post as director of a university and active institution is to find the first few weeks of his job rather hectic. And for David McCreery, new director of the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR), the first few weeks of his arrival in Amman — always a time of frantic activity at the archaeological centre.

He received a visitor by Dr. McCreery was in the of trying to arrange visits to sites, coordinating his own work with that of various institutions and scholars and, all in all, very hospitably offering to all comers.

McCreery is no newcomer to Jordanian archaeological work, having been closely associated with the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR) excavation at Bab Al over the years, with related work and, most recently, a study to the Department of Antiquities' five-year plan. But the ACOR directorship is not his only activity, as he is also a lecturer at the Jordan Times, and a frequent contributor to the Times as far as is concerned.

McCreery's association with archaeology was born in

1970, when as a Master of Divinity (M.Div.) student at Pittsburgh Theological Seminary he worked with the late Paul Lapp. After one year at Pittsburgh and a season of excavation at Idalion in Cyprus (during which Dr. Lapp died while swimming off the coast) he moved on to the University of Edinburgh, where he began to become interested in work even farther afield, and in a doctoral programme in either Biblical studies or archaeology.

The next three years were truly international for Dr. McCreery, with studies in Heidelberg, Germany; Zurich, Switzerland, and Leiden, Holland. After Leiden, he did his final year at Pittsburgh for the M.Div. degree, and was set to begin his doctoral work. In 1973 he entered a joint Ph.D. programme with the University of Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, beginning with two-and-a-half years of coursework in Biblical studies and Middle Eastern history and archaeology.

Then, in 1975, Dr. Tom Schaub and Dr. Walter Rast mounted the excavation at Bab Al Dhra, just east of the Dead Sea — and the "dirt work" began for Dr. McCreery. He signed up for the dig, and "Tom (Schaub) and I became very well acquainted," he said.

It was at Bab Al Dhra, in 1975 and successive seasons, that Dr.

McCreery's special interest in, and application of, a relatively new branch of archaeological science — palaeobotany — took shape. Through applying ideas used in the archaeology of the New World to Middle Eastern remains, he was entering almost virgin territory.

New World archaeology dominated the teaching at Pittsburgh, he said. "There was more emphasis on the analysis of lithics, pollen analysis...etc. while in this part of the world (the Middle East) the stress is on pottery and architecture" in archaeological research.

"Through the people at Pittsburgh, I got into flotation and botanical analysis, of which there's not very much done here," Dr. McCreery said. "I tried to bring it to Bab Al Dhra in 1975, with more or less rudimentary methods."

After an initial 175 soil samples taken the first year — "just to see how it would turn out" — Dr. McCreery broadened the project, with some help in analysing the material from the few scholars around the world who have done work in the field. He is now himself an expert — one of the few working in the Middle East — having used mainly material from the 1975 and 1977 seasons for his doctoral thesis on the "Cultural Significance of Early Bronze Age Agriculture in the Southern

Ghor". While working on his palaeobotanical material, Dr. McCreery also served as a field supervisor in the excavations at Bab Al Dhra, and through the dig project, got involved in survey work of the area.

In 1977, plans by the Arab Potash Company to build a permanent residential township for staff of its Dead Sea extraction plant called for an archaeological survey of the township site. In this survey, "we found some ancient remains of the Chalcolithic or Early Bronze periods, with some pottery and wall lines," he said. There was "not extensive archaeological material," though along the Dead Sea shore the archaeologists found some ancient beach lines with Middle and Upper Palaeolithic flints. "There was no evidence of Neolithic, though there is some material nearby," Dr. McCreery said.

And in 1979, while planning to come back to Bab Al Dhra in May, Dr. McCreery received a call from the ASOR in April. The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) was working on a school project in the southern Ghor and Wadi Araba, and more surveys were needed.

### Sites on sites

The purpose behind the JVA project was, through building schools, to provide nuclei for the settlement of the area, and as Dr. McCreery said, comparison of the authority's plans with the results of the survey provides some "interesting" results. The JVA consultants had studied the resources of the area and tried to locate the settlements near arable land, but not directly on the best land. In the ASOR survey of 13 sites, "we found, not in every case but almost invariably, that there were ancient remains" on the planned settlement spots. Dr. McCreery said.

This similarity of thinking between modern planners and the ancient inhabitants, with their thousands of years of experience, suggested that it might be a good idea to run an archaeological survey before choosing a site to build on, and Dr. McCreery told JVA Vice President Munther Hadadin this.

But the archaeologist emphasised that the JVA is "super when it comes to respect for Jordan's antiquities and heritage" — they have moved planned town sites when they were seen to be encroaching on ancient remains, and this is "really encouraging," Dr. McCreery said.

After the survey, which covered the first two weeks of May 1979, Bab Al Dhra returned to the



David McCreery with his wife Linda (Photo by Steve Ross)

field, and Dr. McCreery to his palaeobotanical samples.

The first flotation samples, in 1975, had "turned out quite well," he said, with quite a bit of wheat grain as well as barley, grape seeds, olive pits and lentils showing up — almost all preserved by carbonisation, though some were desiccated. But at this point, Dr. McCreery was "still green" on analysis of the samples, he said. It is a difficult task, since botanists generally need to see such things as the root system or leaves of a plant before they can identify it: a seed isn't much to go on.

"There aren't that many people you can go to" for help on analysis, Dr. McCreery said; but there are a few. He cited such names as Wilhelm van Zeist in Groningen, Holland; Danish scholar Hans Halbaek and Jack Harland of the University of Illinois. With some help from people like this, Dr. McCreery built up his collection of botanical samples, goot confirmation on identifications of seeds and worked through the Bab Al Dhra corpus.

In processing soil samples by screening and flotation in water, one is looking mainly for the

organic remains that are light enough to float. But non-floating objects such as olive pits and artifacts — such as flints — also show up.

The major aim of the project was twofold. First, Dr. McCreery was looking for information about the ancient agricultural system at Bab Al Dhra and at Numeira (a nearby site also excavated by the same team). By statistical analysis, he sought to define which crops were the most important. But the analysis of such remains is complicated — one has to look not only for the number of grains in a certain sample but also for the number of samples with a certain grain, and to consider the conditions under which different types of remains will have been preserved.

Second, the project aimed at a better understanding of the ancient climate. In this area, the analysis of pollen retrieved is important, but the material goes elsewhere for analysis. As to plants, Dr. McCreery divides the material into two categories, cultivated and wild (though "wild" doesn't necessarily mean a plant wasn't exploited). He has gone to

the region at different times of the year for modern specimens, to allow comparison with the ancient wild plant assemblages.

### How much change?

"Obviously, one won't find an exact correspondence," Dr. McCreery said, "but there is a striking correspondence between the ancient wild plants and the modern."

"So if there'd been a climatic change, it has not been dramatic enough to affect the plants basically."

Most of the ancient species are desert-adapted plants, he said, which "makes me sceptical of the theory that there was more moisture during the Early Bronze period than now."

"Certainly in the prehistoric and Neolithic there were dramatic differences. But in the last 5,000 years how dramatic have the changes been?"

Dr. McCreery's dissertation is primarily concerned with agricultural questions; and "there do appear to be significant agricultural changes" during the 1,000-year Early Bronze I-IV occupation of the site, he said. But to establish such results, one has to work with very well-defined stratigraphical samples — something that, apart from the work at Bab Al Dhra, has generally not been very well done.

### Return to Jordan

Dr. McCreery's most recent work in Jordan has been as a consultant to the Department of Antiquities on the preparation of its five-year plan for 1981-1985. He did this work last year in cooperation with Dr. Linda Jacobs and then returned home, only to be called back for his new post.

He arrived in mid-June, and after a two-week transition period working with his predecessor, Dr. James Sauer, he was at the helm.

"Basically I will be doing the same things as Jim," the new director said. This includes facilitating the work of projects operating through ACOR — mostly American, though the centre's name can be misleading in that people such as Belgians, Spanish and Australians also work out of the institution — and a wide range of other activities.

There will be a lot of correspondence with people interested in Jordanian archaeology; a possibility of teaching at the University of Jordan and perhaps Yarmouk University; a continuing association with the activities of the Friends of Archaeology and the maintenance of ACOR as a

"place for the public to learn," Dr. McCreery said.

One huge task Dr. McCreery has inherited from Dr. Sauer is the pursuit of ACOR's plans to move to a new building as soon as possible. The centre's fund drive has now raised about \$600,000 out of a targeted \$2 million. \$1 million of which is to go to the new building and \$1 million to an endowment fund to support the centre. "But we need more security," Dr. McCreery said. Dr. Sauer will continue the effort through lectures and other fundraising activities in the United States.

ACOR is still looking for the best site for the new building. "There are two places we'd like," Dr. McCreery said: "Jabal Amman (near the Department of Antiquities) or near the University of Jordan," where the British and German archaeological institutes are also located. Despite some complication over land ownership and prices, Dr. McCreery is confident that, with a pledge from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan that two dunums will be made available, they will get the land.

Besides the responsibilities of the ACOR directorship, Dr. McCreery will of course want to pursue some of his own research work. But "I want to do what Jim has done," he said: "not get too involved in my own field project as director. It is more effective to concentrate on facilitating the work of others: finding people to go to the field, etc."

"But I do plan to pursue my own research, with samples collected by the Bab Al Dhra people. I'd like to get samples from other sites too — there is almost no information on prehistoric and Palaeolithic sites."

Dr. McCreery says he would like to train Jordanians in his own discipline, possibly through courses at the universities. And "I want to build up a collection of palaeobotanical material for reference," he said. "There isn't such a thing now, other than the Bab Al Dhra material."

Dr. McCreery hopes over the course of time to be able to visit, at least once, all the projects working through ACOR. He plans to continue setting up lectures and courses for the public, and also looks forward to some travel to such places as Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Kuwait, to facilitate the exchange of knowledge between Jordan and other countries.

The new director's appointment at the moment is set at four years, but is open to extension. "I could see us staying," he says, "but it's hard to say" at this point.

Right now, all he can say is, "I'm really excited about it."

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# Main indicators of Arab economic performance

The Council for Arab Economic Unity recently published the Secretary General's semi-annual report. The following text highlights the major economic developments in the Arab world during the 1970s, as presented in the first part of the report.

1. The GDP growth rate for 1980 (at current prices) was estimated at 36% compared with 35% in 1979 and 14.2% in 1978. Despite the increase in the growth rate at current prices in 1979 and 1980, the growth rate, in real terms, did not exceed 7.3% in 1979 and the same rate was projected for 1980. The GDP growth rate indicates large disparities between the oil producing and the non-oil producing Arab countries.
2. The relative share of the GDP of the oil producing countries in the Arab total increased from 71.6% in 1978 to about 76% in 1979 and about 82% in 1980.

1980. This reflects the significance of the Arab oil producers as an effective force regionally as well as internationally.

3. The share of the extraction sector in total GDP increased from about 48.6% in 1978 to about 53.7% in 1979, and was expected to exceed 60% in 1980. The share of the manufacturing sector on the other hand dropped from 8.8% in 1978 to about 8.1% in 1980, while the share of the agricultural sector declined from 8.6% in 1978 to about 7.1% in 1979 and a further 7% decline was expected in 1980.
4. The low volume of trade between the Arab countries, compared with the trade volume with the outside world, indicates, the weak interaction between Arab economies. According to statistics, the value of exports among Arab countries was not expected to exceed 6% of total exports in 1980. The ratio of imports among the Arab countries to total Arab imports was not expected to rise above 10% in 1980. In addition, statistics indicate that the value of oil exports increased and could form 88% of the value of total exports in 1980.
5. The total trade balance of the Arab countries achieved a surplus of \$56 billion in 1979 and \$90 billion in 1980, compared with \$22 billion in 1978. This increase is due to the large surplus in the trade balance of the Arab oil exporters, which was \$66.6 billion in 1979 and was

estimated to rise to \$105 billion in 1980. The trade balance deficit of the non-oil producing countries was about \$10.6 billion in 1979 and was estimated to climb to \$15 billion in 1980.

6. The oil producers realised a current account surplus of \$49 billion in 1979, compared with \$9 billion in 1978. The non-oil producing countries also realized a net improvement in the balance of their current account as their deficits declined from \$9 billion in 1978 to \$8 billion in 1979, due to increased remittances by citizens working abroad.
7. Agricultural production was low compared with world levels. The world average grain and wheat production was 1.9 and 1.7 tons per hectare compared with 1.1 tons and 1 ton

per hectare in the Arab countries. The shortfall in grain production was estimated to reach 15.6 million tons in 1980. The shortfall in wheat production alone reached 8.8 million in 1975 and is expected to rise to 19.2 million tons in the year 2000.

8. Industry in the Arab world is nationally oriented. The structure of the manufacturing industry attaches great importance to the manufacture of consumer goods which represent more than 50% of the total compared with 25-30% for the production of intermediate goods and 5-15% for the production of capital goods. Arab manufacturing was low and comprised 0.5% of the world manufacturing sector. Moreover, the Arab manufactured industries accounted for a mere 8% of total Arab exports. This can be juxtapositioned with the high percentage of imported manufactured goods which exceeded 65% of total imports.
9. All the Arab countries suffered from inflation. The less developed Arab countries, (North Yemen, South Yemen, Somalia, Mauritania and Sudan), suffered most owing to the rise in the prices of imported commodities, a other economic constraints. The rate of inflation in Arab producing countries was about 11% in 1979 compared with 16.8% in the less developed Arab countries.

From O.A.P.E.C. Bulletin

## Seagram concedes defeat in Conoco's takeover bid

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (R) — Seagram, the Canadian drinks company, conceded defeat yesterday in its bid to take over the Conoco Oil Corporation, ninth largest in the United States. Seagram's U.S. subsidiary said the parent company had authorized it to offer its Conoco shares to the Du Pont chemical company which asserted last week that it had won control of Conoco after the bitter takeover battle in history. Under the offer, Seagram would receive 1.7 Du Pont shares for each of the 28 million Conoco shares which it bought during a battle. Wall Street experts said this would give Seagram about 20 per cent of Du Pont's stock and make it the largest single shareholder, increasing the stock held by the Du Pont family. Seagram paid \$92 for each Conoco share. Du Pont stock closing on the New York stock exchange yesterday at \$45 making 1.7 Du Pont shares worth \$76.50. Du Pont said last week it had begun paying \$98 a share for about 60 per cent of Conoco's shares, a total cost of more than \$7.5 billion.

## Clearing the decks for America's exporters

By Paul Cheeseright

LONDON: The Reagan Administration, its flag hung on the mast of free trade, is facing the problems of matching actions to policy, not only in providing the framework for an aggressive expansion of U.S. exports, but also in resisting domestic protectionist pressure.

A key element of policy is to remove internal barriers to exporting. Three measures on which the Administration sets importance are caught up in the Congress. A Bill to ease the formation and working of export trading companies, which could help up to 25,000 companies into overseas markets, has reached the same stage as it did in 1980. It passed through the Senate in April, but has since stalled in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. The two main elements are provisions for anti-trust immunity for

specified selling activity abroad and permission for banks to hold equity in trading companies. According to Mr. William Brock, the U.S. Trade Representative, passage of the Bill is "a first step towards developing a positive national export policy." The Administration is throwing its weight behind a move to amend the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, passed unanimously by Congress in 1977 to eliminate overseas bribery. The amendments seek to define bribery afresh, match overseas bribery law with domestic bribery law and, if the Administration has its way,

remove the Act's bookkeeping and accounting requirements. Voting on the amendments is expected in the Senate at the end of August. Senate approval is expected, but the prospects in the House remain uncertain. The question of taxing expatriates has been debated for some years. The Administration wants a change in the unique U.S. practice of taxing income earned abroad on the basis of citizenship rather than residency. "Foreign earned income of U.S. citizens residing overseas for 17 out of 18 months must be exempted from U.S. taxation if we are to remain export competitive," Mr. Brock said last April. The Senate has before it a proposal to exclude the first \$50,000 and half of the second \$50,000 of income from domestic taxation. The taxing of expatriates is part of the wider tax bill which the Administration is urging on Congress. The same is true of tax credits for research and development and a speeding of depreciation, both

measures which would indirectly help exporters. These domestic moves find their diplomatic parallel in the effort, both bilateral and multilateral, to maintain and improve. The Reagan Administration has begun to dismantle some of the barriers restricting its exporters, but its approach to imports has been much less cohesive than its thinking on the promotion of an aggressive export drive.

offered accelerated tariff reduction to 4.2 per cent. Similar demands, reflecting U.S. exporting strengths, will be levelled at other trading partners. "We will insist that our trading partners live up to the spirit and the letter of international trade agreements, and that they recognise that trade is a two-way street," declared the statement on U.S. trade policy offered to Congress earlier this month. This is a question of monitoring and enforcement of agreements already in place. But the most striking initiative taken by the Administration so far is the attempt to generate momentum for an international code on services. Although there is an OECD code on services, it has no enforcement procedures. A more rigid form of trading discipline fits U.S. interests neatly. Services are said to account for nearly 66 per cent of the gross national product and for 41 per cent of exports. The U.S. has specified the aim, encouraged the undertaking of studies into the vague and amorphous sector within OECD, launched the idea within the consultative group of 18 (effectively a steering group) at the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade and raised the matter in numerous bilateral discussions. But what it has failed to do so far is decide itself the best forum for future discussions on liberalising services or to devise a work programme which could produce the information on which any later negotiation might be based. This means that the U.S. initiative at this stage lacks a definite focus. But the rhetoric of open trade in services nonetheless has a useful domestic function. The Administration needs to be seen by the Congress as working to

open up new markets as a counter-balance to protectionist pressures. Congressional specialists note that the less protection industries feel they can receive from the White House, the more they will turn to Congress. The Administration has committed itself, with qualifications to permit the adjustment of threatened industries, to maintain open U.S. markets. "We should be prepared to accept the competitive challenge and strongly oppose trade-distorting interventions by Government. We will strongly resist protectionist pressures," the trade policy statement said. What this means in practice is difficult to determine. The Administration's approach to imports has been less cohesive, largely a question of meeting problems as they have arisen, than its approach to exporting. It has lifted restrictions on footwear from South Korea and Taiwan, going further than the International Trade Commission recommended. But it has adopted a stance in the international Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) talks which ultimately is no better disposed to a higher volume of imports from developing countries than that of the EEC. The logic of its general position would suggest that the Administration should liberalise access to its own food products market. It has not so far done this and there appear to be no initiatives for doing so in the pipeline. But it has fended off demands for cutting back on casein, a widely used milk byproduct. The next crucial test of the Administration's attitude will probably come in the steel sector. The U.S. industry has become increasingly nervous as high interest rates and the high level of the dollar have led to an increase in imports. The trigger price mechanism has been increasingly threatened.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES		
LONDON, Aug. 12 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.		
One sterling	1.8161/8200	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2279/82	Canadian dollar
	2.4980/5030	West German marks
	2.7700/7900	Dutch guilders
	2.1450/1550	Swiss francs
	40.93/41.03	Belgian francs
	5.9500/6.0000	French francs
	1237.00/1242.00	Italian lire
	229.75/230.25	Japanese yen
	5.2800/50	Swedish crowns
	6.2100/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.8550/8600	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	413.00/414.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET	
LONDON, Aug. 12 (R) — Prices rose on follow through buying after yesterday's gains and selective purchasing by institutions though trading was moderate, dealers said. At 1500 the FT. was up 12.1 at 555.9.	
Leading industrials saw gains of 10p in blue circle and ICI, while among firm electricals, Plessey was up 13p at 376p. However, some issues were off best levels, such as GEC, up a net 3p at 787p after earlier touching 800p.	
Gold shares were firmer by up to 200 cents in heavyweight issues as the bullion price firmed to above the \$400 level. Insurances were firm following interim figures from General Accident above market expectations, dealers said. General Accident was a net 16p higher at 374p, and Guardian Royal and Sun Alliance added 16p and 20p respectively. Banks closed at their firmest levels of the day, with Barclays and Natwest both up 12p.	
Government bonds extended morning gains to end up 1/2 points firmer at the longer end, with sentiment aided by the lower than expected July U.K. central government borrowing requirement, dealers said.	

**TENDER No. 8/81**  
**The Industrial Commercial and Agricultural Co. Ltd., Ruseifa**

Invites offers for the supply of the following materials:

**A-** 1. 3 tons ethane hydroxy diphosphonic acid (E.H.D.P.).  
 2. 100 tons alumina trihydrate powder for toothpaste.  
 3. 2,000 tons sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonic acid, soft type.  
 4. 2,500 kgs. sodium lauryl sulphate (for toothpaste).  
 5. 200 tons sodium lauryl ether sulphate 70.

**B-** 1. 2 tons titanium dioxide-tiona for toothpaste  
 2. 500 tons sodium perborate - granules.  
 3. 4,000 tons sodium tripoly phosphate.  
 4. 100 tons sodium carboxy methyl cellulose.

**C-** 1. 2,000 tons top white tallow.  
 2. 250 tons sodium toluene sulphonate  
 3. 40 tons sorbitol for toothpaste of type equivalent to NEOSORB NC 70 of the French firm ROQUETTE PRERES.  
 4. 400 tons caustic soda-solid for soap making.

Those interested in participating in this tender are requested to call at the office of the company at Ruseifa to obtain, free of charge, the tender conditions and specifications.

The closing dates for submission of offers and samples of the required materials are as follows:

1. Items enumerated in Para A. Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1981.
2. Items enumerated in Para B. Saturday, Sept. 12, 1981.
3. Items enumerated in Para C. Saturday, Sept. 22, 1981.

**SECRETARY WANTED**

Trading Arab Group (TAG) needs a secretary for its main office, Jabal Amman, Second Circle. Part-time or full-time, having good experience in typing English and Arabic, and using the telex.

Contact daily telephone: 41097 between 12-4 p.m.

**The Arab Potash Co. Ltd.**  
 INVITATION FOR BIDDING  
**RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**

The Arab Potash Company invites qualified companies to bid for the supply, installation, commissioning and maintaining a radio communication system on the project site at Safi on the Southern tip of the Dead Sea.

Due to the very large geographic area of the APC project and the necessary mobility of key supervisory people, a system of radio communications is required to permit effective operation of the project. The system must be capable of maintaining continuous and reliable communications between such locations at the intake pumps, the Township, the Mazra system, all solar pans, the refinery area and the Safi water system. The equipment supplier should be responsible for selection of the sites of the repeater stations required for this coverage so that system operability can be guaranteed.

The bids should be submitted not later than September 12th, 1981. Interested qualified bidders are invited to visit the project site before submitting the bids.

**FOR RENT**

Modern furnished and unfurnished apartments consist of three bedrooms, two bedrooms, one bedroom. Centrally heated with telephones.

Location:  
 A. Jabal Amman, Zahran Quarter.  
 B. Shmeisani: Near Birds' Garden.  
 Tel. 41443

**FOR RENT OR SALE**



— 5-storey apartment building close to Middle East Hotel, Shmeisani on hill overlooking all Amman.  
 — Each floor single first class apartment of 260 sq. metres.  
 — Ground floor fully furnished with new quality furniture. Other apartments unfurnished, separate entrances and separate central heating for every floor.

Tel. 36503, from 4 - 7 p.m.

**FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT**

Three or two bedrooms, L-shaped living and dining room, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, 2 open verandas and garden with central heating, near Al-Dustour newspaper.

Please contact: Tel. 62239 from 8:30 - 2:00 of telephone 67072 from 4:00 - 6:00

**LUXURIOUS APARTMENT FOR RENT**

Three bedrooms, two bathrooms, fully carpeted. Central heating.

Call: Tel. 814560, Jabal Amman, Fourth Circle.

**NOTICE FROM JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY REGARDING TENDER NO. 36/81 PREQUALIFICATION OF CIVIL WORKS CONTRACTORS FOR AQABA THERMAL POWER STATION**

JEA announces the extension of the deadline for the above-mentioned tender to 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 16/9/1981, instead of 1/9/1981.

**SECRETARY WANTED**

English or American national, full-time, typing, telex, shorthand, filing, administration.

**TELCOM. INC.**  
 Tel. 65576

مكتبة الأمل



مركزنا من الأمل

# Record mountaineering expeditions attempt the Himalayan peaks

KATHMANDU, Aug. 12 (R) — Disclosed today that a 3 mountaineering expeditions have been given permission to attempt the Himalayan peaks in the month of autumn climbing season on Sept. 1.

As for the past 10 years, the largest number of teams to attempt the peaks will come from according to the list of published by the Tourism Ministry.

Of 14 countries will send the others are: Australia, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, South Korea, Poland, Spain, and the United States. Four more applications are pending. These teams will attempt

will be led by Jean-Paul Vion from Pralognan-la Vanoise.

Mount Everest, the world's highest peak at 8,848 metres, will see two expeditions from its Nepalese side and one from China.

One of those from Nepal will consist of two New Zealanders, led by Russell Brice of Christchurch. They will use no artificial oxygen during their attempt on the seldom-climbed west ridge route.

The other team from Nepal will be a 81-member American medical research expedition under Dr. John West of La Jolla, California, climbing the standard southeast

ridge route with variations.

At least 15 expeditions will be putting up new climbing routes on peaks conquered in earlier years. An Anglo-Polish team will make the second attempt this year on Makalu's unconquered west face, and a Yugoslav expedition will be on Dhaulagiri 1's unclimbed avalanche-prone south face.

Europe's best known climber, Reinhold Messner of Villnoess, South Tyrol, Italy, and Britain's Doug Scott of Nottingham will attempt the 8,475-metre Makalu's southeast ridge. The route has been climbed before, but Messner and Scott will try for the first ascent without the use of artificial oxygen.

# England regains the lead at the World Lawn Bowls

TORONTO, Aug. 12 (R) — England regained the overall lead in the second stage of the women's World Lawn Bowling Championships with eighth and ninth round victories in the pairs and triples events yesterday.

England won all four of their matches and now have eight wins in the triples and seven in the pairs to lead overall with 30 points.

Hong Kong, who took the lead from England on Monday, still top the triples with nine wins, but overall are now tied with Zimbabwe for second with 28 points. Wales are fourth with 25.

England's triples team of Mavis Steele, Betty Stubbings and Eileen Fletcher beat Swaziland 28-17 and New Zealand 17-16. In the pairs, Norma Shaw and Irene Molyneux swamped Swaziland 33-14 and New Zealand 40-6.

Other eighth-round triple scores: Ireland 22, Zambia 7, Zimbabwe 23, Papua New Guinea 15, Hong Kong 18, Guernsey 8, Fiji 18, New Zealand 11, Australia 19, Scotland 18, Jersey 25, U.S. 10, Malawi 18, Wales 19 and Canada 15.

Ninth round: Ireland 14, Zimbabwe 23, Wales 16, Scotland 18, Guernsey 11, Fiji 22, Jersey 9, Hong Kong 13, Australia 10, U.S. 19, Swaziland 10, Zambia 17, Malawi 13, Canada 19 and Papua New Guinea 19.

Other eighth-round pairs scores: U.S. 22, Jersey 14, Guernsey 25, Hong Kong 18, Fiji 31, New Zealand 11, Scotland 22, Australia 22, Malawi 9, Ireland 23, Zambia 14, Zimbabwe 28, Papua New Guinea 7, Wales 28 and Canada 9.

Ninth round: Swaziland 28, U.S. 12, Zambia 25, Malawi 14, Guernsey 22, Scotland 18, Ireland 23, Wales 26, Zimbabwe 15, Fiji 31, Jersey 13, Australia 28, Hong Kong 18, Papua New Guinea 18 and Canada 12.

## FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1981

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You now have the chance to make long-range plans towards gaining what you want the most to you. A good time to engineer the ways to achieve lasting success.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Find the right outlets for your particular talents and the proper persons will help you become more successful.

**AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Analyze your position fully where fundamental matters are concerned and lay a firmer foundation beneath you.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Make sure you take care of all important business and personal matters that will be on the road to success.

**SCORPIO CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Be certain to pay your bills on time. Become more efficient in financial affairs with the aid of experts.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Plan whatever you want to do in the future and get wheels rolling in the right direction. Send a gala social affair tonight.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Time spent pondering the future can bring excellent results at this time. Show more devotion to loved ones.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23)** Being more concerned about what is important to achieve success is wise. Make your social life more interesting.

**SAGITTARIUS (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21)** Put those new ideas to work so that you can improve your position in life. Become more active in community affairs.

**DECEMBER (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Planning a trip that will help you expand is wise now. Study new projects to obtain the information you need.

**ACQUARIUS (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Follow your hunches and become more cooperative with others. Don't waste time with persons who are negative.

**PISCES (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Know what it is that you expect of you and do your best to please them. Show others that you have wisdom.

**TAURUS (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Lend associates a helping hand whenever you can and increase harmony. Let others know that you are a happy person.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . .** he or she will not make dreams come true and should be given a chance to express them. A good education will put to use fine talents and creativity in this chart on the right.

**TAURUS (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Lend associates a helping hand whenever you can and increase harmony. Let others know that you are a happy person.

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## FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1981

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A day when you should avoid getting into arguments, otherwise you could lose at where it counts the most. Make plans to build a more secure future for yourself.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Study creative ideas you have and build a sound foundation for the future. Engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Plan to have more of the good things in life by using your talents to best advantage. Sidestep a troublemaker.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Study your surroundings and then quietly go about making needed changes. A new venture can be most successful.

**SCORPIO CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Come to a better understanding with associates. An invitation could lead to an interesting experience.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Engage in the more practical aspects of your living instead of spending so much time in fun and frolic. Be sensible.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** A fine day to engage in some new activity that will be inspiring to you. Stop worrying about matters unrelated to you.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23)** Listen carefully to what an expert has to suggest and you find the right solution to a pending problem. Be more cheerful.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21)** Try to understand what associates and good friends expect of you and endeavor to please them. Take it easy tonight.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Make sure you carry through with civic duties you have assumed and get the right results. Avoid arguments.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** You are highly inspired and can accomplish a great deal today. Be alert to opportunities at hand. Be logical.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Handle obligations before engaging in amusements. Become more skilled in your line of endeavor. Be courteous to others.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Come to an agreement with associates on a joint project you have in mind. Avoid temptation to argue with co-worker.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . .** he or she will have a practical nature but will also appreciate the importance of idealism. Make sure you provide the kind of education that will encourage your progeny to tackle large projects and bring to a workable level.

**"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!**

## Players statistics to be recorded

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (A.P.) — Baseball's official playing rules committee has decided that individual player statistics achieved by major league players before the strike will be continued.

Minimum standards for determining individual champions were adopted. For the batting championship, the standard will be 3.1 plate appearances multiplied by the number of games played by each player's team. The 3.1 is the regular formula, but because of the strike, teams will finish with different game totals this season.

For pitchers, the standard of one inning pitched for every game played by a given team will be used to determine eligibility for earned run average titles. No records will be maintained for a fewest number in any category this season.

## Tennis Talk



## How to get good quickly

By Maureen Stalla

**WANT TO KNOW** how to "get good quick"? Use the split stop. It will help your timing tremendously.

The most important place for the split stop is the approach to net. Most volleys are missed because they are hit on the run. You must be stopped. Instead of running into the ball do this: Just before your opponent hits the ball, step and hop, landing on both feet. Without that split stop you will most assuredly either hit the ball on the run or hit the ball on flat feet. Many people having trouble with their volleys begin to make them when they have added that little split stop to their game.

After you have mastered the split stop at the net, try it for the return of serve—another place where people are caught on their heels. As the server hits the ball, jump slightly on both feet, knees slightly bent, and then step into the shot in the style of Jimmy Connors.

Pretty soon you will incorporate the little split stop into your whole game. It keeps you sharp by keeping your feet active and it prepares you for stepping into the ball. And best of all, it makes you a better player.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**

♠ K 7 3

♥ K 10 7 3 2

♦ 8 6 4 3

♣ 7

**WEST**

♠ 10 8

♥ 8 6

♦ 10 9 2

♣ A Q 5 4 3 2

**SOUTH**

♠ 5 4

♥ A Q J 4

♦ A K 5

♣ K 10 9 6

The bidding:

South West North East

1♥ Pass 2♥ 2♠

3♠ Pass 4♥ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠.

You never know when a seemingly insignificant card will play a key role as the play of the hand develops.

One pip in a side suit was the difference between victory and defeat on this example.

South did not want to open one no trump because of his weak doubleton in spades.

When North raised, South made a game try in the suit in which he needed help.

Despite his wasted king of spades, North correctly decided that his fifth trump and singleton in partner's "help wanted" suit merited acceptance of the invitation.

West led his top spade, and when dummy appeared, declarer feared that he might

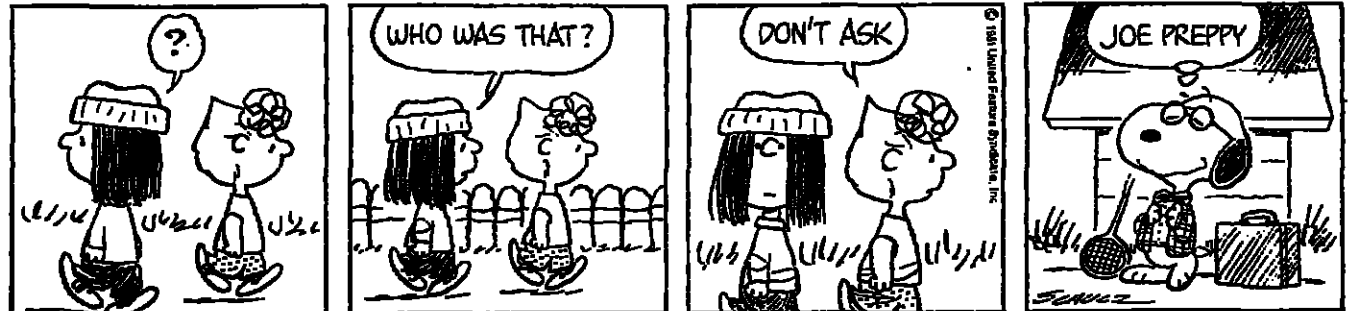
have to lose four tricks—two spades, and one in each minor suit. Declarer allowed the ten of spades to hold the first trick, and East won the continuation with the jack. Declarer ruffed the ace of spades with a high trump, then drew trumps in two rounds, ending in dummy. Declarer called for the seven of clubs, and East followed with the eight.

For a moment declarer toyed with the possibility that East might be ducking with the ace, but with three trumps still in dummy, that was unlikely. Declarer's club spots and the fact that East had played the eight suggested another line.

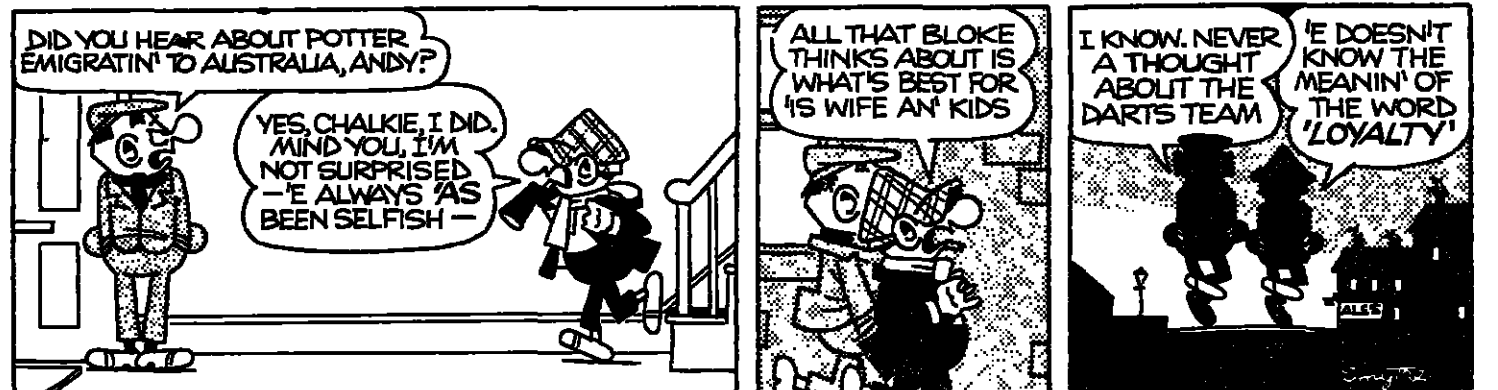
Declarer covered the eight of clubs with the nine and West won the queen. The diamond return was won by declarer, who now led the king of clubs. Obviously, declarer intended discarding a diamond from dummy if West followed with a low club; so West covered with the ace. Declarer ruffed in dummy and, when East's jack came tumbling down, both declarer's remaining clubs were established. He returned to his hand with his high diamond, and stuffed dummy's two diamonds on the ten and six of clubs. A diamond ruff in dummy allowed declarer to score up a well-played game and the rubber.

Note that if the six and five of clubs are interchanged, declarer has no play for his contract. He can obtain one discard from dummy, but that is all.

## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



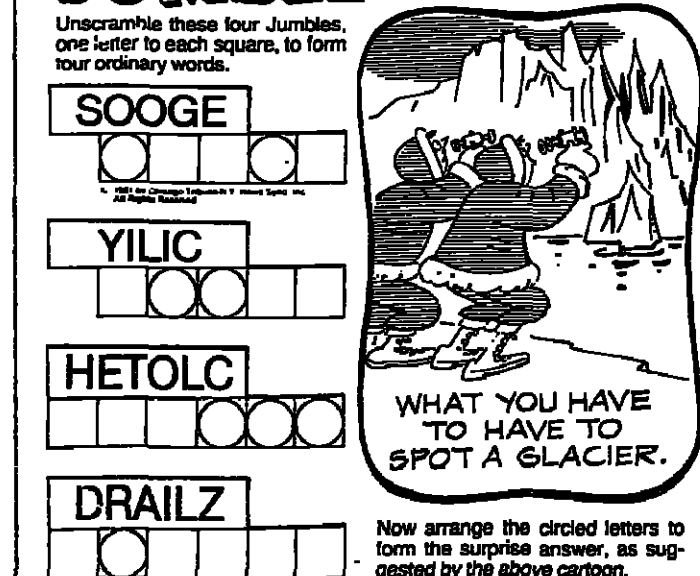
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

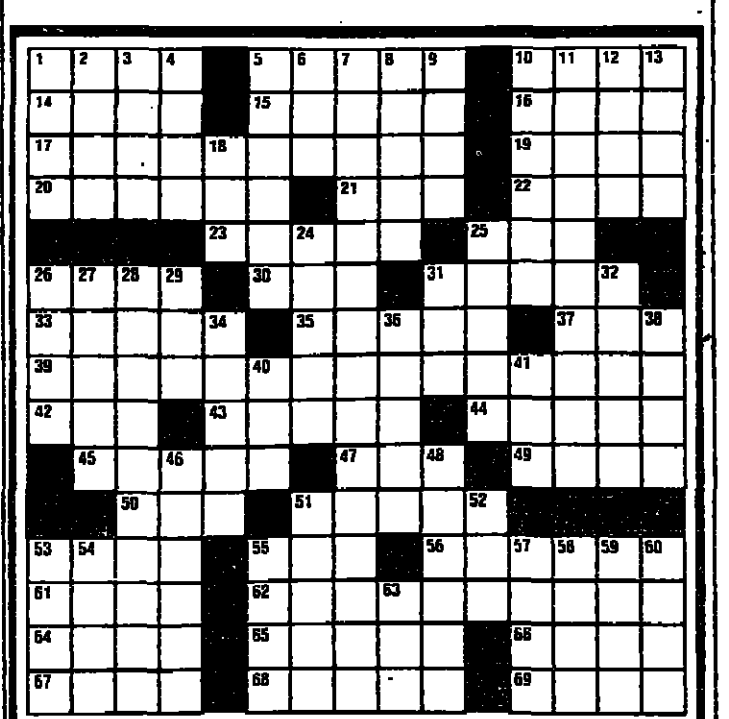
Answer here: GOOD

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: METAL POACH WEEVIL CARNAL  
Answer: "Just what's behind such painting?" — "THE WALL"

## THE Daily Crossword by Sidney L. Robbins

- |                        |                              |                                 |                          |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS                 | 26 Strong cotton             | 50 School letters               | 12 Volcano               |
| 1 Vanity case          | 30 Technique                 | 51 Be frisky                    | 13 Haruspex              |
| 5 Delicious            | 31 Colorless protein         | 53 Gem                          | 18 Excavate              |
| 10 Times of day        | 33 "Moulin—" airport         | 55 Grammar case: abbr.          | 24 Scent                 |
| 14 Betsy or Barney     | 35 Midwest                   | 56 Observe                      | 27 Frigid                |
| 15 energy              | 37 Managerie                 | 61 Prefar                       | 27 Aegean region         |
| 16 Kyle and football   | 39 Music arrangement         | 62 Musical instrument           | 28 Maestro               |
| 17 Concert item        | 42 1002                      | 65 Girl of song                 | 29 Representative: abbr. |
| 19 Teen woe            | 43 Muscat                    | 66 Long periods                 | 31 Table scrap           |
| 20 Single plane attack | 44 Beauty parlor item        | 67 Miscalculates                | 32 Loop                  |
| 21 Okay                | 45 — Bell (Bronze pseudonym) | 68 Figure of speech             | 34 Fungus disease        |
| 22 River in Europe     | 47 Elected ones              | 69 Gratis                       | 36 Concerning            |
| 23 Lawn stuff          | 49 Matures                   | DOWN                            | 38 Singles               |
| 25 Choice: abbr.       |                              | 1 Work units                    | 40 Vase                  |
|                        |                              | 2 Corrida creature              | 41 Aunt: Sp.             |
|                        |                              | 3 Defense backup: abbr.         | 46 Masonic doorman       |
|                        |                              | 4 Contraction                   | 48 ice cream treat       |
|                        |                              | 5 "Ad astra per—" Hawaiian fond | 51 Bad tooth, for one    |
|                        |                              | 6 Hawaii                        | 52 Yum Yum's Nanki—      |
|                        |                              | 7 Uses a flute                  | 53 Wine pitcher          |
|                        |                              | 8 Paths                         | 54 Wharf                 |
|                        |                              | 9 Cupid                         | 55 Ledger man: abbr.     |
|                        |                              | 10 Obliterates                  | 57 Not kosher            |
|                        |                              | 11 Wordless singing             | 58 Opera prince          |
|                        |                              |                                 | 59 Malacca               |
|                        |                              |                                 | 60 Mass. motto           |
|                        |                              |                                 | 61 Word word             |
|                        |                              |                                 | 63 Tear                  |





WORLD

50 African states demand U.N. session on Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 12 (R) — Fifty African states have requested an emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Namibia (South West Africa) question.

Elleck Mashingaidze, the chief delegate of Zimbabwe, chairman of the African group, submitted the formal request and Sec.-Gen. Kurt Waldheim will now convene the other 104 member state.

He will convene the assembly, probably on Sept. 3, after he has received the agreement of a majority.

In asking for an emergency session, the African states relied on a "Uniting for peace" procedure initiated by the United States as a device for bypassing Soviet vetoes in the Security Council at the height of the East-West cold war.

The procedure confers special powers on the assembly when the council is hamstrung by a veto.

The United States, France and Britain cast a total of 12 vetoes in the Security Council in April to block four resolutions calling for sweeping sanctions against South Africa, which rules Namibia/SWA in defiance of numerous U.N. resolutions.

Mr. Mashingaidze cited the Western vetoes and the failure of subsequent negotiations to resolve or even advance the issue to a settlement.

As intermediaries between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) guerrilla movement, the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Canada have tried for years to find an acceptable formula to bring Namibia to independence.

The African states are especially unhappy with the policy of the Reagan administration, which has shown signs of impatience with this protracted exercise.

Several African and other Third World foreign ministers will attend the special session.

Defecting Taiwanese pilot boosts Peking's prestige

PEKING, Aug. 12 (R) — A Taiwanese pilot who defected to China with his American-built F-5 fighter was quoted today as saying he had been longing to come to the Chinese mainland for some time.

The official People's Daily said the defector, Nationalist Chinese Air Force Maj. Huang Zhicheng, was given a grand reception in the south-east Chinese city of Fuzhou yesterday by local military and political leaders. "There are many other Taiwan compatriots who like me long day and night for the peaceful unification of the motherland and hope soon to be reunited with their relatives on the mainland," Maj. Huang was quoted as saying.

The defector pilot landed his twin-engine F-5 jet, one of the most advanced in the Taiwanese air force, at a military air field in the mainland's Fujian province last Saturday.

Taiwan said the two-seat F-5F had disappeared after a flight emergency in which the co-pilot had bailed out into the sea, and made no mention of the possibility of defection.

A Nationalist Air Force spokesman said Maj. Huang ordered his co-pilot, Hsu Chiu-Lin, to parachute from the plane when he found a fuel leak as they flew close to the Chinese mainland.

Lt. Hsu was rescued by Taiwanese forces from his life-raft while "rowing desperately" towards the Nationalist held island of Tung Ying to shake off two approaching communist motorised junks.

The Taiwanese described the plane as a reconnaissance jet and said it was on a training mission in the 160 kilometre wide Taiwan Straits.

But the People's Daily said it was armed with a 20mm cannon and had two air-to-air missiles and advanced attack radar.

The scale of the welcome given to Maj. Huang indicated that Peking intended to use the defection for propaganda purposes. Several official newspapers printed photographs of the aircraft today, and last night's television news showed the smiling pilot posing next to the F-5 at Fuzhou airport.

Kania plans to see Polish primate

WARSAW, Aug. 12 (R) — Polish leader Stanislaw Kania was reported today to have asked for a meeting with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Catholic primate, indicating that the church may be asked to mediate between the government and the unions.

This follows a meeting of the party central committee ending early this morning that heard some sharp attacks on the independent union Solidarity, which was accused of trying to weaken

the authorities as a prelude to taking power.

A spokesman for the central committee said today that the meeting between Mr. Kania and Archbishop Glemp was planned, but no date had been fixed.

A church spokesman said the meeting had been requested by the party.

It would be the first known meeting between Mr. Kania, who took power just under a year ago, and archbishop Glemp, appointed

by Pope John Paul II last month in succession to Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

Cardinal Wyszynski was actively involved in negotiations last year that led to the creation of Solidarity and a package of social and economic reforms.

Archbishop Glemp said on his return from a visit to Rome last week that he was interested in the church taking part in the dialogue between the government and the unions, though he did not expect to be personally involved.

In Gdansk, Solidarity's national leadership was meeting for the third and final day to consider government economic reform plans and draft its own.

There was no immediate reaction from union leaders to last night's central committee resolution accusing Solidarity extremists of undermining efforts to overcome the crisis by organising demonstrations.

Man responsible for U.S. bombings draws stiff term

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (R) — A leader of the Puerto Rican guerrilla group FALN was sentenced today to 55 years jail, but told the court it could not stop the clandestine independence movement.

"I admit I am an enemy of the U.S. government," said Oscar Lopez-Rivera. "All I want is the freedom of my country."

Lopez-Rivera, 37, was convicted of seditious conspiracy last month for his part in a wave of bomb blasts which killed five people and injured at least 100 in New York and Chicago between 1975

and 1980. FALN (armed forces for national liberation) carried out the bomb attack in a campaign to gain independence for the Caribbean island, which has the status of a U.S. commonwealth territory.

Swedes skeptical but curious about latest Wallenberg story

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 12 (R) — The Swedish embassy in Tel Aviv will try to interview a Soviet emigre quoted as saying Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was responsible for the kidnapping of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest in 1945, the Foreign Ministry has said.

A spokesman said the embassy had been told to contact Yakov Leontevich Menaker, a former Soviet army officer now living in Israel, who said he served in the same unit in Hungary for which Mr. Brezhnev was political commissar. It was too early to know if Mr. Menaker's information would prompt new discussions between Swedish and Soviet officials on the disappearance of the diplomat, who disappeared after being arrested by Soviet troops. "Our first reaction to Mr. Menaker's story was scepticism, as it conflicted with evidence from other

sources. But we must check seriously what he has to say," the spokesman said yesterday.

Mr. Menaker told the Israeli daily Yediot Aharonot that Mr. Brezhnev headed the political section of the Soviet 18th army and "initiated, planned and was responsible for the kidnapping of Wallenberg in Budapest in 1945."

The diplomat is credited with saving thousands of Hungarians from the Nazis by giving them travel documents while he was first secretary of the Swedish embassy in Budapest.

Moscow has said he died of a heart attack in Budapest.

Moscow has said he died of a heart attack in a Soviet Prison in 1947 but a number of former Soviet prison inmates have said they saw him alive after that date, with one source claiming to have seen the diplomat as late as 1975.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

British drop charges on indignant priest

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (R) — Charges against anti-war activist Rev. Daniel Berrigan, arising from a demonstration at the British Consulate here, were dismissed yesterday when the Consulate dropped the matter in court. Rev. Berrigan, who was sentenced last month to between three and 10 years' imprisonment for an anti-nuclear protest last year at a factory for missile guidance systems, had been among five people charged with occupying the Consulate on July 6. The protesters, who remained at the Consulate for several hours, wanted an amnesty for Irish Republican guerrillas conducting a hunger strike at the Maze prison near Belfast. After the proceedings Rev. Berrigan, a member of the Roman Catholic Jesuit order, said he believed the Consulate dropped the case to deny him a platform for his views on the violence in Northern Ireland.

Kabul has second thoughts on reform

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12 (R) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal's government has announced land reforms which appear to benefit the country's Muslim clergymen as well as landlords, soldiers and their families. Kabul radio monitored in New Delhi said Monday surplus land in possession of Muslim priests and teachers will be considered their property and will be transferable to their children but cannot be sold. Military officers have been accorded the same facilities. The new reforms appeared to conflict with the Marxist government's earlier programme of land redistribution.

Pope urges aid as Vatican faces deficit

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 12 (R) — Pope John Paul II has urged Christians in rich nations not to cut aid for missionary work in poor countries because of the present world economic slump. In a message yesterday to mark the world's Missionary Day on Oct. 16 and published by the Vatican today, the Pope said that underdeveloped countries were worst affected by the economic slump. "Don't let the crisis become a pretext for Christians in the rich countries to diminish their generosity," he added. Churches in the Third World had enormous financial needs, and required regular and guaranteed aid, he said. This was despite their efforts to become financially self-sufficient. However, the Pope did not mention the financial affairs of the Catholic Church as a whole. A specially appointed college of cardinals said last month the Holy See would run a \$25 million deficit this year and hinted that drastic measures were needed if the church was to fulfil its role.

Bolivian old guard still in the majority

LA PAZ, Aug. 12 (R) — A new Bolivian cabinet was sworn into office last night by the three-man junta now ruling the country. The junta comprising the commanders-in-chief of the army, navy and air force took power last week after a military uprising forced the resignation of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza as president. The cabinet of 10 military officers and seven civilians included seven members of the old cabinet.

Pros and cons of the Berlin Wall

By Susanne M. Schafer

BERLIN — It was just before 2 a.m. on Sunday, Aug. 13, 1961. In the Soviet zone of Berlin, the spotlights on the Brandenburg Gate snapped off. Tanks and trucks rolled into position beneath its thick sandstone volu-mens as East German militia in hob-nailed boots began rolling out barbed wire.

The Berlin Wall was born. Twenty years later, the barbed wire has given way to a 160 kilometre barrier which rings the western half of the city. The wall stands as a ghoulish example of German thoroughness, with tank traps, automatic machineguns, watchtowers and whitewashed concrete walls.

The wall made West Berlin into an island city, frozen under allied occupation 160 kilometres inside East Germany. It tore families and friends apart and for millions became a symbol of death and tyranny.

For East German authorities, it symbolises success. Erich Hon-ecker, the communist functionary who supervised construction, is now East Germany's state and party boss.

"It's kind of hard to miss a 14-foot concrete wall," said U.S.

Army Sgt. Steven Thillen, who commanded a two-jeep unit patrol in the U.S. sector. "I don't think Berliners have learned to live with it. They just put up with it."

Sgt. Thillen, 28, patrols the wall daily with five other men in two jeeps, one outfitted with an M-60 machine gun. Their vehicles crawl along a slip of land directly on the western side of the wall and they mount several wooden observation posts to peer periodically into the eastern sector.

East German guards, some younger than the wall, raise their glasses to see the observers. French and British military patrol their own zones in a similar fashion. "I've never seen an escape or a shooting," said Sgt. Thillen. "But since my wife is German I have something here to keep me

going. We Americans are part of the army of Berlin. But since my family is German I also feel I'm here to protect my family."

Following the post war division of Germany into military occupation zones, movement from the Soviet zone to the zones occupied by the Western allies became increasingly difficult. Berlin, as a city occupied and protected by all the allies, became the main escape route for fleeing the communist-led East.

According to West German figures, 150,000 people fled to the western zones in the year before the wall was erected. As East-West tensions mounted during the cold war and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev demanded that the allies leave their sectors, the number of refugees rocketed to an average of 1,800 per day.

Many were military-aged men or highly trained technicians vital to the rebuilding of a state stripped by the Soviets for reparation.

So while East Berlin's 1.1 million and West Berlin's 2.2 million residents slept, the wall went up. In Berlin, 71 persons are known to have been killed attempting to cross the wall since that time. The number of escapees from one half of Berlin to the other have been reduced to a trickle.

The East German government has hailed the wall as "the day we saved peace in Europe." Two weeks before the 20th anniversary of the wall's construction, the Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland published a lengthy article entitled, "how the economic war against the German Democratic Republic collapsed." It contended the GDR was built to protect the GDR from an "imperialist" West bent on luring away the work force.

The East Germans point to their spectacular growth as the 10th economic international industrial power and the fact that the wall forced some form of international recognition for their land as a state.

The allies officially regard East Berlin as the Soviet occupation zone although the United States, Britain and France all maintain embassies in the eastern half of the city, which the East Germans regard as their national capital.

After so many years, many residents appear to take the wall and Berlin's status as a fact of life. "The wall? We hardly notice it," said Guenter Biebermann, a steel worker who lives near the wall with his wife. "We live in Spandau and with all the trees and parks, you don't realise it's even there. Most people only get upset when they have to stop at the checkpoints to take the autobahn out of the city to West Germany."

Children bounce soccer balls against it, graffiti artists spray-paint it with jokes, political statements or obscene sayings and fishermen throw their hooks into the canals that border it.

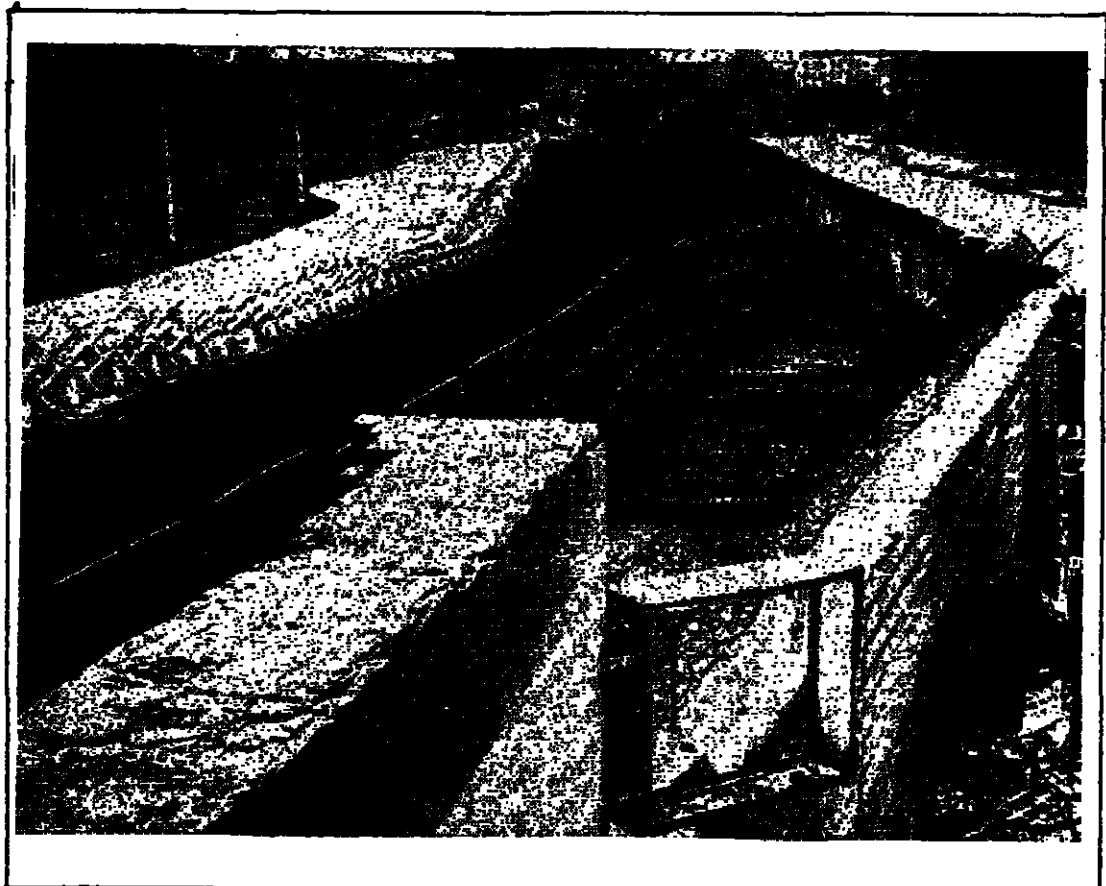
Tourists flock through the barrier and allied soldiers are encouraged to cross over to see the east for themselves. The East Germans are proud of the wall, and bring virtually all visiting dignitaries to take a look.

"We would have a much prettier city without it," said Heinz Hickman, a taxi driver who lives several blocks from the border, "and the folks on the other side would be much happier, too."

Several years ago, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he did not believe the wall would be removed in his lifetime. In an interview published in the magazine Stern, Willy Brandt, who was West Berlin's mayor when the wall went up, echoed Mr. Schmidt's comments.

"The wall will disappear when the relations in Germany and Europe radically change," Mr. Brandt said, "and I am rather skeptical whether I will ever live to see that change."

By Associated Press



The wall that was built in one day; "I don't think Berliners have learned to live with it. They just put up with it."

THE Weekend Crossword

QUESTIONABLE MUSICMAKERS

By A.J. Sansone

- ACROSS 1 Nonsense 2 "Masters" writer 10 — dead horse 13 Early hairdo 15 Peaceful protest? 17 Hussein's city 22 Hour sound 23 Commissioned officer? 24 Approaches 25 River of England 28 Idolize 29 Nancy or Ed 30 College group abbr. 31 Northern "Circle" 32 On the other hand 33 Clothing 34 Captured 35 "Masters" writer 36 "Now I — down to..." 41 Chop 42 Auction ending 44 Possessive 45 Started a Model T 46 — lacto 48 Protective 49 Agree 54 Liquor 55 Revolving 56 — fan 58 San —, Cal. 59 Celebration 60 Bounded 61 Chant's surts 61 Fan 63 Nuclei 65 Idiomatic 66 Militant 67 Prep sch. 68 Address Sicily 69 Inner: prel. 84 Wrangles 85 "That over I was born to — right!" 67 Lament of for Ribbers? 69 Husk-tush group 70 Philosopher 72 Sale term 74 Denominations 76 — do-well 80 Soda 81 Wooden pillars 84 Staccato 85 Facility 87 "A toothful ship sea —" 89 Corneas 90 Motorcycle attachment 94 Solidly 96 Ancient arena 97 "Born to — right!" 98 Designated 101 Buffalo 102 Part of a poetic foot 104 First Arabic letter 105 Acan land 107 Lms and 110 — do-well 106 Govt. into org. 110 Expert 111 Army VIP: abbr. 112 Some R.F. trains 115 Turkish bling bling — 117 WW II town 102 Having pains 103 TV for 106 Chester 108 Lineman do 109 Greek letter 110 Salvador the artist 111 Shakespeare's theater 113 Observes 114 Slung off baseball 116 Sweet potato? 118 That — say 119 "Just ... just ..." 120 Variety show? 121 Crp. 122 Black-market chut 123 Sig 124 Caesar and others

- DOWN 1 Adm. in a 2 More zealous 3 Completely 4 Constantly 5 Of forearm bones 7 Orange Bowl site 8 Toughen, as metal 9 Recorders 10 Patriot with a kite? 11 Birth 12 Heap up 13 Paving stuff 14 Harsh a handle 15 Tired, as a bet 16 Vial outbreak? 17 Optimism 18 Oil scenery 20 Inhabitant: suff. 21 Uncooked 22 Letter 23 Organizations for Ribbers? 27 Old card game 28 A month of — 40 The way to play cards? 41 — Johnny! 43 Cavalier 45 Incursion 47 Red city 48 Pleased by trouble? 49 British stevedeam 50 Farwell 51 Four o'clock song? 52 Moon vehicles 54 Prep sch. 57 Address Sicily 62 Inner: prel. 84 Wrangles 85 "That over I was born to — right!" 67 Lament of for Ribbers? 69 Husk-tush group 70 Philosopher 72 Sale term 74 Denominations 76 — do-well 80 Soda 81 Wooden pillars 84 Staccato 85 Facility 87 "A toothful ship sea —" 89 Corneas 90 Motorcycle attachment 94 Solidly 96 Ancient arena 97 "Born to — right!" 98 Designated 101 Buffalo 102 Part of a poetic foot 104 First Arabic letter 105 Acan land 107 Lms and 110 — do-well 106 Govt. into org. 110 Expert 111 Army VIP: abbr. 112 Some R.F. trains 115 Turkish bling bling — 117 WW II town

Diagramless 19 X 19, by Martin J. Do Witt

- ACROSS 1 Frolic 2 Scepter 3 Photo taker 10 Miss Moreno 11 Hippothemus 12 Pochepeny 13 Respecting 14 Worry 18 Expensive chicken 19 Specter 20 Medium 22 Occupied 23 Lacrosse team 24 Word of country 25 Start a poker game 26 Ancient exotic 29 Elks on purpose 31 Italian river 32 Tiber 34 Drying ovine 36 Russian sea 38 Occupied 40 Thrush 42 Cat 43 14 pounds 44 Hoyle animal 46 Jug 48 Praline too much 52 Hippodrome 53 Hawk covering 57 Lay bare 58 Before 60 Menu 61 Sheep accurately 62 Slow ship's cargo 65 Refuge 66 Poated 68 Poetic device 69 Speared ingredient 67 Rares and faders 69 Chi-oh 70 Least obnoxious 71 Drain 72 Kind of wheat

- DOWN 1 Caribbed et al. 2 Catin 3 Sassy 4 Sea bird 5 Scepter 6 Nichol animal 7 Solar disc 8 Union army 9 Prognose 10 Grow 11 Sever 12 Crotile 15 Teen, middle and old 16 Exert a redproot 17 Sore 18 Outer garment 21 Hebrew letter 22 Bear 24 One 27 Sufficient, long ago 28 Approaches 29 Spurn 32 Milan 33 Cady leaf 37 Frank admission 38 Chaser Elbe 39 Lys the Gobi 46 Parrot's partner 48 Roman roads 47 Musical show 50 Lenses in crosses 51 Spotted 52 Most shipshape 54 Farwent 56 Valtichnator 58 Fall flowers 60 Social 62 Sun 63 Cantions 65 Only 66 Equality 68 One around the track

Herald Tribune Crossword Edited by Herb Etzonen

A large crossword puzzle grid with numbers indicating starting points for words. The grid is 19x19 and contains various clues for both across and down words.

- Last Week's Cryptograms 1. Groovy movies are usually shown in a rat, one might agree. 2. First big front hole instant doom for late-blooming fall blossoms. 3. Macramé knots make once I learned in accents ocean chell. 4. Chief chef bakes hot banana cake for sister.

A section containing several cryptograms and word puzzles. It includes a list of cryptograms with their solutions and a section for word puzzles with their answers.